EXCISE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY [illegible] DATE 9-5-97
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

October 1, 1968 - Tuesday

Herman Eilts, our Ambassador in Saudi Arabia, came to see me this morning. I am glad to have played some part in his appointment to this post, for he has filled it with marked success. His previous knowledge of the area, his accomplishments as an Arabist, his steadiness of purpose and excellent judgment have made him especially useful there. He said American prestige, once so high in Saudi Arabia, is now at its Nadir. King Faisal shares the general Arab belief that we could force the Israeli Government into what Faisal would consider a reasonable settlement, if we would only exercise our authority over what he considers our vassal state. This opinion is general throughout the Middle East, but is incorrect, in that politically we do not control Israeli policy. It is true that we do possess some powerful financial influence over them, and [redacted] Congress in every Administration, apart from a desire to see Israel preserved as an independent State, are forever solicitous of preserving the Jewish votes and financial contributions, for domestic political reasons.

Eilts says Faisal works about twenty hours a day, and when he dies will be replaced by the present Crown Prince, one of the 29 living brothers. Faisal himself has four sons and three daughters, but none of them are at present in the line of succession. King Saud remains in Cairo. Three of his sons continue to cherish the idea of his re-entry to his former Kingdom, but Herman thinks this [redacted] unlikely. Saud has been stricken from the Civil list, but is believed to have a fortune invested abroad of about 200 million dollars.

Lunched with E, Diana Cooper, and Ali Forbes at a new Chinese restaurant in Kensington called [redacted] "Mr. Chow". We had a wonderful time; the food was delicious, but the personnel was mostly Italian, and none of the little hot plate devices characteristic of other Chinese [redacted] restaurants, were in use. Even chopsticks were provided only if requested. Also, unlike the traditional Chinese restaurants, cups of tea were not served, though [redacted] there was an extensive assortment of Western alcohols and wines.

Joe Palmer came to see me this afternoon. He is leaving tonight for Lagos. He thinks Colonel Ojukwu is firm in his resolution to fight to the bitter end, regardless of the daily starvation of thousands of Ibos. Contrary to the general impression in Britain, Palmer believes the Ibos are continuing to receive from French sources via Gabon sufficient military equipment to enable them to carry on guerrilla warfare for a long time.

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Yehudi Menuhin spent a couple of hours with me at the house tonight, discussing his letter to the London Times, which they decided not to publish. Everything he does is animated by the highest motives, but in respect to what is politically practicable in national and internationa affairs, he is unknowing. His suggestions as presented to the Times were:

Yehudi is as thoroughly a good man as I have ever met, as well as one of the highest character and great personal charm. He is a true citizen of the world, immune, as far as I have observed, to considerations of selfish interest.

Ronnie Tree arrived late this evening to stay with us. E, Ronnie, Harold Coolidge and myself dined together. After heart attacks which reduced his pulse to 20, Coolidge now functions normally, thanks to the insertion in his chest of a heart machine that preserves his pulse at about 78. It is operated by an electrical battery that must be recharged each year, but he says he is no longer conscious of having it under his skin. Harold is an unusual character. He is President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), an independent international organization which, in addition to representation from 70 countries, includes in its membership 27 governments. While here he went to see Peter Scott's famous wildfowl preserve, which he considers the finest of all examples of bird preservation. In the course of conversation, he reeled off statistics and told anecdotes about the problems of conserving wild animals, rare plants, vanishing birds, habits of sharks, the shrinkage of the tiger population in Java, threats to the survival of African gorillas, in such picturesque detail as to hold us all spellbound. I have never met any one quite like him, and little realized the breadth of his interests when he was inventing, while working for OSS, shark repellents for American aviators downed in the Pacific.

Ronnie has just spent three weeks in Baden Baden taking a cure, and in appearance at least, seems restored to normal health. I am looking forward with the greatest pleasure to his spending ten days with us.

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25th September 1968

I suppose it is the inevitable outcome of a letter such as I wrote to The Times that it should summon the accolades of maxi-Hawks and mini-Doves whom one would much rather not welcome as bedfellows.

The overwhelming weakness of the Hawk is that he lays his faith in a brute strength whose inadaptability is only matched by a concomitant in capacity to withdraw both mentally and physically. Paradoxically what should be the overwhelming strength of the Dove with its unaggressive moral attitude is lost in its equal inadaptability to the pragmatics of a situation and the concomitant in capacity to perceive that without the anticipation of the danger, non-aggression merely becomes paralysis.

If comparisons must be made, I believe it would be fair to say that the maritime Western Nations have evolved through countless wars (and often despite them) a conception of the autonomy of the individual, the smallest unit, and of the community, the composite unit: whereas the vast land-locked mass of Eurasia, less demarcated by frontiers, has been dominated by the more fluid movements of mass migrations under the leadership of tough and hardbitten strategists.

The tempering influence of the sea against which even the single man may triumph contrasts with the endless steppe where the single man is helpless and where mans greatest fear is the sudden onslaught of other men.

In the dust of the battles raised by the constant and apparently successful belligerence of the Russians, we are apt to lose the truth at the heart of the matter; namely that these are the gestures of a nation led by frightened men. Somehow we must convince them that world comination, their intoxication with it, and the domination of men's minds is a chimera and that whatever means they use in the attempt to bring it about can bring but a Pyrrhic victory.

Until the two opposing mentalities: the rooted commercial-consumer one with its frankness, its unwillingness to hide those social dissatisfactions revealed in and by the rebelling, questing student (who may yet help us dispense with false idols as he discovers new ones); the Race problem; the ever presence of poor in an affluent society - and the nomadic-minded one with its hermetically sealed society controlled by the secret police: until these two opposing mentalities can hold a dialogue of real meaning we are likely to see a further degradation of the spirit of man.

Now is the moment for an American initiative.

To begin with there are two kinds of disarmament: the military and the psychological; one the reduction of weapons, the other the dissolving of prejudicial attitudes.

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On this score I would suggest: the recognition of China alongside Formosa and of Cuba by the United States and their acceptance by the United Nations. Let us not fear labels. The Socialists of England the Sweden are Communism's greatest opponents. The Communism of Yugoslavia, as would be that of Czechoslovakia if it were free, is enlightened. In recognising Cuba we should prove we do not propose to dominate it. This will also give us the support and trust of a wider spectrum of public opinion in South America than we now command.

We should define here and now clearly and unequivocally those frontiers in Europe and elsewhere which if violated by Soviet Armed Forces would bring about immediate retaliation on a specified choice of targets in the Soviet Union.

We should offer to evacuate our military forces from Vietnam on the basis of Russia's simultaneous withdrawal from Czechoslovakia, Eastern Europe and Egypt.

A frightened Soviet by the constant use of its veto has turned the forum that is the United Nations into a battlefield of wits. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to reconstruct the intention and original purpose of the United Nations, in particular its policing forces. To date these have been mainly composed of neutral nations. Surely an United Nations Force which has any significance must be composed of elements from both sides of the problem, not only those who are uncommitted? Once the two principal antagonists are forcibly bound together to solve the problem, there is a greater likelihood of the barbed wire being removed. Thus the two biggest Powers, Russia and the United States, would find themselves jointly responsible under an United Nations High Command (military and civilian) for the policing and patrolling of the Eastern Mediterranean and Vietnam. This Force, augmented gradually with those of other countries, would have a vested interest in maintaining the peace, and would be committed to:

1. The non-intervention in the political evolution of countries.
2. The protection of all minorities, even of splinter states as in Africa.
3. The dissolution of Secret Police.
4. The prohibition of propaganda likely to inflame to violence and prejudice.
5. The proscribing of the indiscriminate sale of arms.
6. The enforcement of all those international measures against the pollution of air and water and the protection of all mankind's dwindling heritage.

The Suez Canal should be placed under an United Nations trusteeship.

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I have neither the time nor the space to go into the position of N.A.T.O. in all of this, but that it and the Warsaw Pact Forces would evolve into the backbone of the supra-national United Nations Forces would be inevitable.

Whatever the weaknesses and inconsistencies of my letter, its object is to find a key to the unlocking of the Great Power blocks as opponents and the reforming of them as an integrated community of peoples aware if tgeur hiubt responsibilities, without which there will be no future world.

Liberated from the hypnotic effects of the fear of man, as well as from the sapping effects of excessive self-indulgence, the full energies of mankind would be free to concentrate on the positive problems, challenges and mysteries of humanity, nature and the universe - and to know those myriad and infinite joys and satisfactions with which life abounds and trustingly to prepare a future eternally wrapped in surprise.

YEHUDI MENUHIN.

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October 2, 1968 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, during which we discussed the various military programs now under consideration by the Nato powers. It looks as if a further run-down of forces committed to Nato will, in view of the Czechoslovakian affair, be avoided, but no country except Germany is showing an inclination to add substantially to its present defense budget.

Nancy Lancaster came to lunch with De Myers and myself at the office. She wants us to show in our auditorium some views of Stratford Hall, Virginia, and its plantation activities, to a selected group of architects, historians, art magazine editors, and others who might be interested in American Colonial houses and farming operations. We promised to help in doing this, provided she can secure a film for the purpose. She will now approach the Regents at home, with the hope of persuading them to inveigle Bill Paley or the head of some other large company to make an appropriate film for this purpose. I like the idea, for to my mind Stratford Hall and the plantation compose the most interesting authentic example of Colonial conditions in rural America. Nancy said she had recently celebrated her 70th birthday. She was in her usual exuberant conversational form, and I think completely captivated her fellow Virginian, Dr. Myers. I am especially interested in Stratford, since my mother was for many years the Regent from Maryland, and built a log cabin for herself on the property.

Tonight I took Diana Cooper to the Cafe Royal for dinner, before going on afterwards to see the widely heralded American play, "Hair". I am in Diana's bad graces, I hope only temporarily, because of being unable to lunch or dine next Monday, when she is entertaining Louise de Vilmorin, who is to have her face lifted in London on the following day. I do not know what has prompted beautiful Louise to this action, unless it is somehow connected with the prevalent rumor that as soon as André Malraux sheds his present wife he will marry her.

E. is in Paris today, whence she will return tomorrow night.

Diana and I were not so impressed by "Hair" as were many other members of the audience. It was a wild performance as far as noise and animation were concerned, with a great variety of cavorting about the stage by a large company, and a clanging orchestra on one side. The greatly advertised scene in which three characters appear

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totally naked was inconsequential, since the lights had been so dimmed that unless perhaps one were in the front row one could not discern any difference between them and their clothed companions. In fact, the whole thing was a zany show with, as far as I could tell, no central theme; but as a feat of ingenuity, impressive. It was advertised as "The American Tribal Love-Rock Musical". Diana was more impressed by the lyrics than by the other activities in the play, but labored under the same disadvantage as myself in that, from our middle theater seats, the screaming and shouting prevented us from hearing most of the words. It was all quite odd. I remain confused in judgment about it, since many friends we met there welcomed it enthusiastically. Perhaps I am fuddy-duddy by temperament and unimaginative from age, and I think I would have preferred an old-fashioned burlesque show. The men and women in this play were almost indistinguishable in dress, appearance and voice. The conclusion, and the best part, was when members of the audience leaped on the stage and joined in the dancing. The house was packed, and I am told is sold out for months ahead. This play was put on after the termination of the control heretofore exercised over the theater by the Lord Chamberlain. I must be impervious to shock, for some of the language that would never have been permitted by the Lord Chamberlain is in common usage amongst all classes of society here, although I think never before so freely employed before a public audience. I did not like the desecration [redacted] in an American play of our national flag, but I suppose that also is an old-fashioned point of view.

October 3, 1968 - Thursday

I read this morning a striking commentary by Malcolm A. Hoffmann, Morris Ernst's associate, on Philby's book "My Silent War". The introduction to the English edition was written by Graham Greene, who is [redacted] laudatory of Philby, a man who, judged by ordinary standards, is as great a bounder as one can imagine. Hoffmann was particularly severe about Greene's comparison of Philby with Disraeli and Wilson as politicians, asserting that all politicians equally use the end to justify the means. The talented Greene is a bitter character, and certainly his defense and praise of Philby is totally illogical.

We had our small meeting in my office this morning, with Messrs Kaiser, Galloway and Percival in attendance. The chief subject under review was the Labour Conference proceedings at

Blackpool. The Prime Minister, in spite of some dissidence, is in complete control as a leader. George Brown delivered a major speech widely commended by his colleagues. He has bounced upward again like a rubber ball, and there are many voices in favor of his being restored to Cabinet status.

Lunched at the Turf Club.

Went tonight to the movie "Star" founded on the life of Gertrude Lawrence. Took Diana Phipps. We dined, as I had last night with the other Diana, at the Cafe Royal Grill.

"Star" has been so widely acclaimed that we expected a wonderful show. I was extremely disappointed in it. Julie Andrews, possibly the greatest box office attraction in the movies, looked pretty, sang and danced well, but somehow did not seem to generate the sense of excitement [redacted] characteristic of Gertrude Lawrence's performances. Perhaps it was a handicap in my case to have known Gertrude Lawrence, Noel Coward and Richard Aldrich during the period when the first two were the rage in New York and Aldrich was such an attractive personality. Lassie, who played the part of Noel Coward, was, I thought, ill fitted for his role, as was the rather beefy gentleman who represented Aldrich. It was pleasant to hear some of the familiar tunes of that period, but even there, they did not seem to be put over with the sense of intimacy that always marked the Coward-Lawrence presentations. Criticism of this sort must represent the views of a decided minority, for the audience was one of the most attentive and appreciative I have [redacted] seen in a film theatre here, and [redacted] forward bookings are impossible to secure for months.

October 4, 1968 - Friday

One of the many compensations of meeting many people is occasionally to [redacted] encounter one whom you find utterly pleasing. This was the case when I saw Bill Scranton, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, this morning. I had not talked to him since [redacted] he was in the State Department in Foster Dulles's time. Said to be a man completely without political ambition, I am inclined to believe this is true in his case. [redacted] His wife is strongly opposed to his ever again holding public office. He explained to me the circumstances under which he had been invited by Dick Nixon to have unofficial interviews with leading political figures on the Continent and in the UK. After campaigning for Nelson Rockefeller, he [redacted] decided to take a business and pleasure trip with his wife, and

regarded Nixon's request as incidental. At any rate, unlike the other VIP's who visit us, he has required the minimum of attention and assistance in any respect. He has seen the Foreign Secretary, Ted Heath, and will call on the Prime Minister tomorrow, but as he goes alone to his rendezvous and does not take notes, the whole affair is of a casual pitch. He was entirely frank in speaking of himself. He said he supposed it was inevitable he would be mentioned as a possible Secretary of State, but if the post were offered him he would certainly refuse it. He believes in spite of the past differences between Rockefeller and Nixon, the former would like and be offered this Secretaryship if Nixon is elected. He thinks highly of Nelson's capacity as an administrator, and feels he would undertake a sweeping reconstruction of State Department personnel and administrative practices. He agrees with me we cannot have two departments advising upon foreign affairs, as has long been the case since the White House set up a little State Department within its own precincts. He made no attempt to predict the outcome of the election, except to say the tide running so favorably at the moment for Nixon could be reversed.

I was deeply impressed by Scranton, and thought him one of the most constructively minded men with whom I have ever discussed American foreign policy, and in view of his reputation I think it quite possible he is as modest and un-self-seeking as is reputed. He had a long conversation with President de Gaulle, and was astonished at a concluding observation by the General that the problem of the reunification of Germany could only be settled by war.

The Scrantons came to lunch with E and myself. The combination of these two winning personalities was quite irresistible.

This morning I saw Mr. Bromwell Ault, Chairman of Interchemical, and Mr. Neal Wood, a Trustee of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. They asked me to attend the Churchill Memorial Dinner they are giving in New York on December 9. They are both Trustees of Westminster College, where the Wren Church has been re-erected, and which has capitalized on Churchill's name by securing substantial contributions for its maintenance and improvement.

We had a retirement ceremony this afternoon for Mrs. Virtue, who has worked in the Consular Section for 29 years.

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October 6, 1968 - Sunday

I got up at 8:30, had a talk with Isaiah, then took a ten o'clock train to London. Read the weekend telegrams, but found little of interest in them. What is interesting, however, is some of the information we are now receiving about the recent talks between de Gaulle and Kiesinger. Kiesinger, usually cautious and polite, apparently lost his temper when the General repeated the Soviet argument that West Germany [redacted] somewhat to blame for Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia since the Soviets [redacted] realized [redacted] FRG was about to draw Czechoslovakia into its economic sphere of influence.

DeGaulle also criticized the Germans (so it is alleged in the secret reports) for always being worried about a change in the military balance of power, saying there was no reason to assume that the Soviets had any intention of committing an aggression, and the West German demand for a strengthening of Nato was exaggerated. The Chancellor told the General that twice the Germans had defeated [redacted] France and advanced to the Atlantic Coast, neither time had the German forces been as strong as the Soviets now were; if the Soviet armies decided to do so, they could overcome Germany in 24 hours, but de Gaulle better remember they would not stop at the Rhine, in which case deGaulle would have the Europe he had dreamed of, a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, but it would be under Soviet control.

Ronnie Tree came back from a stay with Anthony Avon. We dined together--not a bad meal with grilled lobster, minced chicken, Roselle, and a sound bottle of Louis Latour's 1947 Chambertin.

October 7, 1968 - Monday

Took Ronnie with me this morning to Albany, where as I expected he made [redacted] useful suggestions. I have always thought he could have made a great reputation as an architect and interior decorator.

Diane Dickey, daughter of Ray Dickey of Washington, called on me. She is on a two-week tour, having as her chief objective the viewing of theatrical productions. She finishes college in a few weeks, and would like to become a theatrical producer.

Sam Spiegel came to see me. He had some time ago secured permission from the Soviet Government to take [redacted] yacht into the Black Sea, but events in Czechoslovakia forced him to cancel the trip.

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He would now like to go to Moscow on his own to ascertain whether it might be possible to shoot some scenes in Russia for his movie on Nicholas and Alexandra. He has engaged Rex Harrison to play the Czar. He has also acquired the screen rights for Roy Jenkins' book on Sir Charles Dilke, and believes he can make a star production of it. He told me that somewhat to his surprise, Jenkins [redacted] refused the advice of lawyers as to how he should handle his financial remuneration, and had accepted a lump sum payment, which means almost all of it will go in taxes.

Diana Cooper gave a lunch today at which the guest of honor was to be Louise de Vilmorin. Unhappily, she was fogbound in Paris, but we had a merry time with Fulco di Vedura, the Von Hofmannsthals, Robin Fedden, Rory McEwen, and charming June Osborne (whose present married name I do not know).

This afternoon I went to a ceremony at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the City of London, where a window donated by the late Bradford Smith, biographer of Captain John Smith (1580-1631) was dedicated. It was designed by Francis Skeat, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, and dedicated by the Bishop of London, who delivered an admirable discourse. A lesson was read by the Lord Mayor of London, and there was a vigorous choir. The ceremony was impressive; I was particularly anxious to attend it since I have always had an intense interest in that remarkable explorer Smith. It was the first time I had ever been in this church, established in 1137. The original structure was destroyed, a replacement was devastated in the Great Fire of 1666, but afterwards a restoration was effected under the guidance of Sir Christopher Wren.

Tonight I dined with Nico Londonderry at the Cafe Royal, and afterwards we went to the play "Man of La Mancha".

The play at the Piccadilly Theatre, founded on Cervantes' Don Quixote, was, I thought, a [redacted] satisfactory production. Keith Michell and Bernard Spear were excellent in their parts as Don Quixote and Sancho, as was Aldonza, done by Ruth Silvestre. Michell had a pleasing voice, and some of the tunes were taking.

It seems extraordinary that the genius of Cervantes was so slightly acknowledged in his lifetime. He died in 1616, within ten days of the death of Shakespeare, and his burial place is unknown. I want to get phonograph records of some of the musical numbers, especially "The Quest" (The Impossible Dream).

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October 8, 1968 - Tuesday

Weather cooler, constant rain, autumn is upon us.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Roth with two friends called on me this morning, introduced by my brother and by Jack Javits. Roth is head of the Kayser-Roth Company at home. They are spending a couple of weeks in England.

Lunched at White's.

Cess Bolin (Parker) came to see me this afternoon, about the intentions of her husband and herself of purchasing or renting a house or apartment in London. As he is Spanish and she American, they are bewildered by the British tax questions involved.

News [redacted] came out at noon today that the PM was about to meet Mr. Smith of Rhodesia to have another go at settling their joint problem. We had been told this in strict confidence a few days ago, and [redacted] for once were pleased that this information had only slightly leaked, and then not from American sources, before the official announcement. This affair will to some extent diminish public interest in the proceedings of the [redacted] annual Conservative Conference beginning at Blackpool today. Some liveliness is to be expected, for the unpredictable Enoch Powell is likely to have a disturbing confrontation with Ted Heath.

Robert Chalker, DCM in Dublin, came to see me. He is in his late 40's and is resigning from the Foreign Service since he sees little hope of advancement for him in it. For four months the Ambassadorship in Eire has been vacant, as a result of Raymond Guest's departure. It is now about to be filled by a rich real estate operator from Chicago, who together with his second wife has more than forty grandchildren, some of whom will no doubt, as was the case with his predecessor Matt McCloskey (who had a paltry thirty grandchildren), reside with him in Phenix Park. President Johnson has in the past few months made a considerable number of political Ambassadorial appointments. It is surprising to me how readily they have been accepted, for when there is a change of administration on the 20th of January, most of them will almost certainly be replaced.

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October 9, 1968 - Wednesday

Countess Sternberg called me this morning from Buscot, to say that her daughter Diana Phipps had been seriously injured last night near Oxford, while riding in a taxicab they have habitually used. There was a head-on collision, the car was completely demolished, the driver seriously injured, Diana has a broken leg, a broken arm and nose, cuts all over her face but her eyes are intact, a brain concussion, and possibly internal injuries. She was taken to a hospital in Oxford, where it was expected she must remain several months.

The Prime Minister went off last night to meet Mr. Smith of Rhodesia. Each will set up headquarters on British Naval vessels at Gibraltar. On October 7 the PM sent this message to President Johnson:

Cess Bolin's questions about the chances of a foreigner becoming subject to British income tax is one I have asked several resident Americans and English lawyers on my own account. The regulations seem to me utterly unrealistic and non-productive. If one rents or buys property in England, one automatically becomes a "resident", regardless of the length of time the premises are occupied. Any income brought from the United States or another foreign country is taxable at British rates. If, however, one lives here on capital sent from a foreign country, this is exempt from local taxation. As a result, in dealing for instance with Albany, I have Wilmington Trust Company transfer dollars into pounds, then send the pounds for deposit in a special account at Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, London, with a statement this transaction represents a transfer of capital and not income. The result is most foreigners, such as those who have large horse-racing establishments, have no place of abode in Great Britain, but come over for short periods of time and stay at hotels. Many of them keep their horses and property [redacted] in Eire. I had an IP friend of mine raise this question with Jim Callaghan when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, who replied he did not think this made any difference as far as foreigners acquiring residences in this country, since they could easily obtain certification from their banks and make capital transfers. In vain, I pointed out that many Americans, for example, who derived large income from trust funds but had little capital they could convert, were renting or buying in France rather than going through the rigamarole of employing lawyers and accountants to [redacted] arrange compliance with such regulations.

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Message to President Johnson dated October 7 from Prime Minister:

Your people will have told you of my plans for a further meeting with Ian Smith to see if we cannot at last thrash out together an honourable settlement of this tragic Rhodesian business. We shall not announce it until early tomorrow afternoon (our time) because, although my senior colleagues principally concerned are naturally at one with me in the enterprise, I have to seek the endorsement of the full Cabinet at our meeting tomorrow, the first that has been possible since our conference last week.

Assuming, as I hope and believe, that my colleagues endorse this action, I plan to meet Smith in Gibraltar on Wednesday afternoon, on board a warship and to allow as much time as may be needed during the next week or so to negotiate an agreement.

I need not trouble you with the detailed background to our position. Your people will know it. In this message I only want to say two things.

First I am determined that, if no settlement can be agreed, this will not be through lack of goodwill, patience or resolution on our side. This conflict has been a tragedy not only in the relationship between Britain and Rhodesia but also for the development of our Commonwealth ties and, more widely, for the international community as a whole. Its continuation not only threatens the future peace and prosperity of the Rhodesian Africans but also causes the danger of a wider and continuing conflict throughout Southern Africa. I know what difficult problems it has raised for you and I have been most grateful for the support and understanding that you have so consistently displayed.

Secondly, if a settlement can be achieved, I am equally resolved that it shall not represent a sacrifice of the rights and interests of the peoples of Rhodesia--and especially the African peoples. We have made absolutely clear to Smith that for us certain points are not negotiable--and these points relate essentially to the protection of the rights of the African majority and to the need to ensure that substantial change of circumstances in Rhodesia which, as I have said repeatedly, will be essential before there can be any question of our going back to the Commonwealth to re-open our commitment of no independence before majority rule.

I will not pretend that I am optimistic. Long experience in dealing with this problem--and in dealing with Smith personally--has made me too wary for that. But recent developments in Rhodesia, the pressures of sanctions (and other pressures too: I am sure for example that South Africa would like us to settle), coupled with the way Smith has handled some of his own right wing extremists have all created a situation in which, once again, I am convinced that

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I can count on your good wishes for our success: and this will be a source of encouragement to me throughout the difficult and delicate discussions that lie ahead.

NODIS REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S

Reviewed by: _____

Date: _____ 19____

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October 10, 1963 - Thursday

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Walter Bell came to see me this morning. He and Tattie have been living with the Spaatz family in Washington, but will occupy their apartment here until Christmas. He told me some anecdotes about Philby, whom he knew well and worked with closely but never suspected of being a double agent.

Howard Barlow, head of COMSEC, came to see me. His business, concerned with secret security matters, is fantastic as explained to a layman in electronics.

Lunched at Bucks with Harold Macmillan, who was in his best anecdotal form. He said at one of Churchill's Cabinet meetings the now Field Marshal Alexander made his first appearance as a member. Everyone else had had long experience in politics. They were discussing what decision should be made about a complicated question that would be subject to critical public scrutiny. Churchill asked Alexander what he thought. [redacted] Alexander answered "We ought to do what is right, not what may seem expedien Macmillan said th[redacted] others at the table were consternated over such a point of view, which they [redacted] never before heard voiced in such blunt terms. He has finished the third volume of his memoirs and is about to start on the fourth and final one. He expressed admiration for the fine literary qualities of Harold Nicolson's works, but [redacted] said he thought Nicolson entirely unfitted for politics, in which it was his dream to excel. During the war Nicolson was always in a state of nervous panic, thinking the worst was about to happen in Britain's fortunes. Harold said he [redacted] tried to dissuade Bobby Kennedy from becoming a candidate for the Presidency, quoting to him what was said of Gladstone by his opponents, "He is an old man in a hurry," and adding that a young man in a hurry was even more likely to be resented than an aged one. When Teddy Kennedy went to see Macmillan a couple of months ago at Birch Grove, he urged Teddy to wait his chance for the Presidency later on. He was much taken with Teddy's personality, thinking him a smoother man than Bobby, but of course he preferred Jack to the others. He professes to read few newspapers and periodicals, but this must be a blind, for he was well posted, even on the progress of the election campaign in America. He seemed to me mentally as vigorous as ever, and his consumption of food and wine was [redacted] exhilarating to witness.

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Went tonight to see the excellent movie Interlude, to which I had expected to take Diana Phipps.

The Evening Standard published a couple of days ago a poll of answers to questions about key figures in the Tory Party. Sir Alec Douglas-Home came out on top as the most honest, capable, sensible, sincere and likable among the leading Tories whose characteristics were measured in this poll. However, when questioned as to which of the Tory leaders would make the best Prime Minister, Alec Home tied with Heath at 23%, but amongst Tories he ranked at 26% against Heath's 29%. It appeared in these surveys that Enoch Powell was not as popular as expected. Of the Tories voting in this poll, 33% of them, when asked whom they would least like to see Prime Minister, answered Powell, whereas only 19% evinced similar sentiments about Heath, and a mere 8% were against Douglas-Home.

October 11, 1968 - Friday

I took advantage of having no official engagements today, except with the usual wandering emissaries from US Government agencies, to go to Paris on a twenty-four personal leave, to "changer les idees".

Ethel de Croisset generously met me at Le Bourget airport with her car and chauffeur. We motored to Chantilly, where we lunched at the Piccadilly Restaurant on such omelettes as are only perfected in France. I followed mine with a gratin d'ecrevisses, a splendid dish compared with what passes under that name in London.

Next came the real goal of my expedition, the light pillage of the show-rooms of the Chantilly porcelain factory. I ordered replacements, and much more, for all our shattered blue carnation pattern, as well as other things. I wonder if this enterprise is subsidized by the Government? Its productions are remarkably inexpensive which cannot be said, I am told, for most present day purchases in France. Even our lunch for two in a modest restaurant with a half bottle of Chablis and a half Beaujolais cost twenty dollars.

Next, we went past the glorious Cabriel stables to view d'Aumale's Chateau across the lake, then had an external look at the Chateau St. Firmin, which Diana and Duff leased for many years from the Institut de France. Passed through quaint Senlis, took the great new Lille Paris autoroute, surely one of the pleasantest highways of the world.

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At the Travellers Club, where I was to spend the night, a message from Averell awaited me. I persuaded him to join me for drinks, and found more vitality and pleasure in his conversation than in the alcohol.

Marie and he have made it a rule never to go out for dinner except occasionally with personal friends. What official entertainment he gives or receives is confined to lunches. Perhaps this regimen accounts in part for his extraordinary good health. He will be 77 on November 15, and is forever handsome.

Averell said he thought Humphrey should, after nomination, have resigned as Vice-President, thus leaving himself free to espouse, if he wished, policies that might vary in particulars and emphasis from those of the Administration, without recanting the principles which he had supported while in office. This might have appealed to many voters not as an act of disloyalty to the President, but as an indication that, if elected, he had opinions and convictions which would take into account the necessity of policy changes required by changing conditions.

Regarding the Vietnam negotiations, he predicted nothing. After January 20, 1969, he expects to retire, live in Washington, and address himself to writing memoirs. I believe, although he did not commit himself, he would favor an unconditional halt to bombing to see whether the other side would respond with a curtailment of its military effort. Like myself, he thinks our military have almost completely failed to adjust their strategy and tactics to the requirements of guerrilla warfare.

Went to Ethel's house, 20 Rue Weber, for dinner, where the guests were Virginia Chambers, Lady Harewood (former wife of Lord Harewood), the Yugoslav Ambassador and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Nobakov, Marie de Rothschild's daughter Beatrice, an Englishman, and two Frenchmen. It was an evening of good cheer and conversation. Madame Nobakov is the daughter of Louis Joxe, for whom I have always had a high regard. After he [redacted] did such brave work in connection with the Algerian affair and [redacted] was Ambassador in Moscow, he was, unfortunately for himself, Minister of Education at the time the student riots erupted in Paris. Subsequently he resigned, but continues a loyal and devoted associate of President de Gaulle.

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For the conclusion of dinner we had a delicious ut sauterne I had not tasted for many years, a Ch. Suduiraut. hought Beatrice, whose last name I do not know, uncommonly beautiful, and in that respect equal to her famously lovely mother. She now lives with her child and her parents, her husband having died not long after their marriage.

October 12, 1968 - Saturday

I left Paris early this morning to return by Air France to London. After reading telegrams I had the rest of the day to myself, but a goodly portion of the afternoon was consumed by a confusing telephone call from Zsa Zsa Cabor. Wherever she goes she seems to make an infernal nuisance of herself. Her lengthy tale concerned her recent adventures in Hungary, the land of her birth. I was partially braced for it by a telegram from our Embassy there, regarding the disturbance she [redacted] caused during her visit. Amongst other things, she had bought a horse, which she tried to export to Great Britain. According to her, she [redacted] was given little help by our Embassy, although she [redacted] heavily harassed them. Her dog was taken away, her money confiscated, what she said was a valuable picture sequestrated, and altogether she reported herself abominably treated. There was also a question of her not having paid for $4,000 worth of clothes she [redacted] ordered and later cancelled. Now that she has bought a house in London, we will probably be hearing more of her, for when she finished the almost interminable conversation, she announced she would shortly coming to see me.

Tonight I dined at the annual Columbus nquet given by the Spanish Ambassador and Casilda Santa Cru atin American Chiefs of Mission and their wives. The o my sorrow of the imminent departure of our great friends guese Rochetas, for Madrid, where he has been appointed Amba They have already sent their treasured spaniel Paulinas, brother of our two older dogs, to that post. I had the almost inestimable good fortune to be seated between Casilda and Tatiana Metternich. The two ladies are close friends, and related through Paul Metternich. Tatiana is a magnificent looking Russian, whose only present misfortune is not having produced children, an incapacity for which Paul has, according to rumor, retaliated by fathering a number of illegitimate offspring. Pepe read a witty telegram sent by Evangeline from Washington, apologizing for her absence, which met with considerable acclaim.

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October 13, 1968 - Sunday

I was due to arrive this morning at 7:00 a.m., but the flight was postponed for reasons unstated, so I was told she would not be here until late afternoon.

I went down to Oxford to see Diana Phipps at the Nuffield Memorial Hospital, an orthopedic institution. It was sad to witness her condition. She had a black veil over her face so one could not see her scars or broken nose, but her whole throat and the upper part of her body was noticeably swollen. No pain killers or dope could be given her during her various operations, because of a brain concussion. Her broken leg should heal normally, although since the injury extended through the kneecap there is a question as to whether she can ultimately walk freely. Her left arm is shattered with a protruding bone. It is thought they will have to operate on it and put in a plate. Instead of her appearing depressed, she was in buoyant spirits, but obviously in pain. Her face, so far as one could see it near her ears, is a saffron yellow. She said originally it was purple and black, but is now taking a turn for the better. The accident took place at midday. They were rounding a curve, she in the death seat next to the driver, when a car rounded it going, she guessed, about 80 miles an hour, skidded, then hit them head-on. Her chauffeur got off with one bad cut, the other man was totally uninjured.

Lunched at the Royal Crown Hotel, then came back to London, where E later joined me, having been 18 hours at Dulles Field and in transit. She had a packet of news about the many people she saw in Boston, New York and Washington, and looked [redacted] untired by her voyage, although she must have been totally fatigued.

Ronnie Tree left this morning for Iran. Invariably hospitable, he has again asked us to come and stay as long as we might wish in Barbados.

October 14, 1968 - Monday

Mr. Grindea, Editor of ADAM, called on me this morning. He has published this excellent quarterly for years with little financial backing. One of its numbers carried 200 pages devoted exclusively to tributes by famous writers and artists to Natalie Barney. I was glad to hear he has now been relieved of his anxieties for its future by an offer of the University of Rochester to take over the expenses of

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publication and distribution, and to have him become a visiting professor at that institution.

For lunch at the residence today we had Judge and Mrs. George Pearson of Wilmington, Delaware, and Eleanor Barzin. This is Pearson's second marriage, contracted with one of the Duponts several years after the death of his former wife. I have the greatest confidence in his sagacity in trustee affairs, but today was struck by his wide knowledge of European and British history and his agreeability in conversation. Eleanor Barzin, married to the noted conductor Leon Barzin, was as serene and good looking as ever. When she is not accompanying her husband on his extensive travels, she resides in France. She has been touring Northern England, observing houses and churches, on both of which she is an expert. Her own taste is responsible for her having amassed over the years an especially pleasing and probably valuable collection of furniture and art objects, much more taking to the eye than the accumulations in the same field made by her mother, Marjorie Post, whose house in Washington with its contents is expected to be bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institution. We drank a bottle of 1954 Ch. Mouton Rothschild. Each Christmas Philippe sends us three cases of his wine. I had never before drunk this one, and found it delicious, which is more than can be said of many clarets of that year. An indicatic of the comparatively small size of the production of many of the famous Bordeaux vineyards is indicated on the label, stating that the Mouton output of 1954 produced 12 jeroboams, 1188 magnums, 87,948 bottles and half bottles, and a reserve for the proprietor of 2,000 bottles. Each of these bottles is numbered, but I doubt a bad one would lay an ascertainable basis for complaint by a consumer.

Col. Coates, Inspector from the Department of Defense, Intelligence Branch, came to see me about the Service Attache personnel here. I told him that under the guidance of Admiral Kirn they were thoroughly integrated into the operations of the Embassy, and I found them always willing to make their facilities available to us. I expressed also an admiration for Kirn's character and ability. Since I have been here their strength has been reduced by over half, and there will be further eliminations. I told Coates it was impossible for me to appraise the value of their product, since it was sent to Washington in compliance with the requirements levied by the Department of Defense. I expressed my general opinion on the work done by representatives of 20-odd

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Agencies here as being necessarily imperfect, since it was not practicable for one like myself to dictate what requirements should be issued from Washington. In general, I thought our Embassies abroad were overstaffed, and the Balpa exercise had been timely and necessary.

Tonight I took Bronwyn Astor to the Aldwych Theatre for the revival of Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse". That a man who made such a reputation as an architect could have been at the same time a successful playwright is an accomplishment seldom repeated. This play was written about 1696, and has as a subtitle "Virtue in Danger". Titling of the characters in those days was much more apposite and illustrative than now. Loveless was an unfaithful husband. The newly created Lord Foppington, a sartorial masterpiece, had previously been Sir Novelty Fashion. A huge country gentleman was called Sir Tunbelly Clumsey, and his unsophisticated boyish daughter was Miss Hoyden. It was really good theater in every sense of the word, the audience enthusiastic and reluctant to have it come to a close.

Afterwards we had supper [redacted] at the Cafe Royal. I like Bronwyn immensely. She deserves the adjectives beautiful, sympathetic, charming, and many others. An Anglican, she is profoundly religious, and given to doctrinal retreats in ecclesiastical surroundings. She is also active and intense over the ecumenical movement, which she hopefully believes may come [redacted] to fruition. She was once a greatly admired model at Balmain in Paris, and certainly one of the most attractive women in England.

October 15, 1968 - Tuesday

Mr. Eeles from Sothebys came around to look at my engravings by Cochin of Chinese battle scenes [redacted] of the [redacted] period of Chien Lung. The original sketches were made by the Jesuit monks attached to his court during a reign which closely paralleled those of Louis XV and Louis XVI of France. The best known of these Jesuits was Father Castiglione. Cochin is supposed to have made about 200 sets, a few of which were given to the members of the then Royal Family in France, and the rest sent to China. I bought mine years ago from my friend, the dealer Pernet on rue de l'Universite in Paris; [redacted] they were given [redacted] him by an uncle, a French Officer who [redacted] served in Peking at the time of the Boxer Rebellion. I had them framed, and they have been hanging

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some years in a hall of the Chancery. The sixteen items in a complete set are too large to be accommodated in a private house. I have considered giving them to the American Government, but am fearful if I do so one of my successors may jettison them, as has happened all too frequently at various Embassies in the past. There is a set in the British Museum, and another in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Mr. Eeles has been unable to find a record of an entire lot ever having been sold at auction, but thinks if put up they might fetch a thousand pounds or slightly more. I will have to decide later on in what manner I shall dispose of them.

Cabot Lodge came to see me this morning. He flew over from Bonn, and will return there this afternoon. From an Ambassador's standpoint, he now occupies a hot spot. The Germans are restive, torn between desire to remain on close terms and militarily protected by the United States, whilst naturally wishing to preserve a friendly relationship with France. Their problem is how to reconcile the Adenauer policy of subordinating in foreign affairs the interests of their own powerful country to those of a lesser power, France. The younger generation, unfamiliar and uninterested in the events of the last war, want greater independence of policy.

Cabot is undecided as to what he will do if Nixon is elected. There is always the possibility he might be named Secretary of State, in which case my guess is he would accept it. I told him I thought unless he was hell-bent to retire completely from public life, and unless he took a government position in Washington, it would be well if he would remain on at Bonn, at least for a few months during any new Administration at home, whether Democratic or Republican. His universally and justly admired wife, Emily, having lived abroad for so many years, deported because of the positions he has occupied, from her home and children, would like, I suspect not to have him remain much longer in his present post.

This afternoon I saw Mr. Stallard, to add my autograph to those of many others, such as all the living Prime Ministers of Great Britain, to his hand-written copy of the New Testament. This task occupied him for 18 months, and he now intends to donate his unique copy as a contribution to the "Save the Children Fund". This shows a generous and unusual impetus; I only wish his orthography were better.

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The rest of the afternoon was somewhat arduous, for E and I were supposed to report in full fig (for me white tie) at 10 Downing Street at 5:30, where the Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson were giving a cocktail party for Bill Benton. To it he [redacted] invited great numbers of people associated in one way or another with the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which having disposed of its celebrations some weeks ago for its bicentenary in Edinburgh (its city of origin), is going through a similar performance tonight [redacted] at the Guild Hall. The Mansion House, to which we went after leaving Downing Street, was so congested it took more than an hour to go through the receiving line. Finally, several hundred guests sat down to what in the First Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was termed a "Banquet--a feaft or entertainment, where people regale themfelves with pleafant food, or fruits."

The menu is worth looking at, for the provender and drinks were more elaborate than any I [redacted] previously had in London. It was:

I sat between Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Robert Hutchins. I am always delighted when I am with Mrs. Wilson, for she is one of the most pleasant of ladies with whom to converse. She is exceptionally attractive in manner, has a beautiful complexion, and is generally and justly admired. After the mint sherbet both she and I abstained from attacking Southdown Lamb, but returned to the gastronomic fray when Pears in Madeira Sauce were served with Hazelnut Ice Cream.

The speeches, as is so often the case, were not only too numerous, but too long. Robert Hutchins, the handsome ex-President of the University of Chicago, who attained educational fame when he was named to that position at the age of 30 and is now Chairman of the Board of Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, led off the proceedings. The response was made by the Lord Mayor (Sir Gilbert Inglefield); it was the wittiest and perhaps the best after dinner speech, marred only by his unmellifluous voice, that one could have made. The Prime Minister followed with a well phrased eulogy of his intimate friend, Benton, and flattering references to the production we were there to honor. Benton took up the theme, by this time a bit shopworn, announcing at the end of his speech the intention of his wife and himself to give their stock in Britannica to his charitable foundation so that the operations could be continued indefinitely. This remarkably generous offer, unfortunately, came at the end of a long

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20 P.

WINES	MENU
Madeira: *Trinity House Bual*	Velouté of Cornish Crabs
White Burgundy: *Pouilly Fuissé 1964* *(Ernest Marples et Cie)*	Fillet of Dover Sole in Cheshire Sauce
Bordeaux: *Château Talbot* *St Julien 1959*	Quail in Port Wine Aspic Goose Liver Pâté Dressed Peas Orange Salad
	Mint Sherbet
Champagne: *Charles Heidsieck* *1959*	Noisette of Southdown Lamb Belle Hélène Baby Marrows in Butter
Port: *Taylor's 1955*	Pears in Madeira Sauce Hazelnut Ice Cream
Brandy: *Croizet V.S.O.P.* *or* *Liqueurs*	Coffee

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evening, and did not evoke the applause it merited. Afterwards, Sir William Haley, the last speaker, dwelled on the philosophy that would guide him in his activities as Editor in Chief. We got home about midnight. Much as I like Benton, he is an incurable ham.

October 16, 1968 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, in the course of which Bill Galloway reviewed events at the Conservative Conference in Blackpool last week. He thought Heath had firmly and favorably established his position as undisputed Party Chief. Enoch Powell's following was much smaller than [redacted] predicted. We then talked about the meeting between Prime Minister Wilson and Ian Smith at Gibraltar. The Prime Minister yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons had no difficulty after his presentation. The Rhodesian Covernment is considering the British proposal, but few expect it will be accepted.

Ir. Caull Hill, with his business associate T. C. L. Westbrook, came to see me this morning. They have recently been in Vienna, where from various sources they [redacted] gathered alarmist accounts about the number of Soviet and Satellite troops in Czechoslovakia, with which we were already familiar. In addition, they [redacted] were told by an informant, who obtained his information from the mistress of a Soviet Military Attache, that there was to be a major attack by the Soviets on West Germany, Albania and Yugoslavia on November 2nd. This, I would think most improbable.

Cary Black, the largest [redacted] individual stockholder of the Baltimore Sunpapers, called on me. He strikingly resembles his handsome father, Van Lear Black, who gave me my first job when I was 21 in his bank, the Fidelity Trust Company. Black Sr. was an interesting individual, one of the most prominent businessmen in Baltimore, who after leading the routine life of a lesser tycoon for many years, removed to London, chartered a KLM airplane in the 1930's, spent much of his time flying around the world, and finally, while still middle aged, fell off his yacht one night and was drowned.

We had a lunch at home today for:

I had little chance to talk to Enoch Powell, but his delightful wife said he was in topping form at Blackpool, despite any newspaper reports to the contrary. He is an uncompromising individualist, and almost fanatical about his political convictions. Whitelaw is

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E/A.

Lunch - Embassy residence - October 16, 1968

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Lord and Lady Caccia
Mr. and Mrs. William Whitelaw (MP, Chief Opposition Whip)
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Powell
Mr. Ian Trethowan (BBC)
Mr. Ian Trethowan (BBC)
Miss Anne Mansfield (Senator Mansfield's daughter)
Mr. and Mrs. Murray Forbes

Regretted
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sandys
Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Buchan
Dame Veronica Wedgwood

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I should judge, an effective Opposition Whip. He is genial and tough. He was pleased with how things went at the Conference, and like many other people, prejudiced or unprejudiced from a Party standpoint, thought Heath's closing speech the best oratorical effort of his career.

This afternoon Tom Caffney brought in Mr. Murray, Regional Security Supervisor for Europe. We dwelled upon the monster demonstration scheduled for October 27. Since the first of January 1967, there have been 37 demonstrations against this Embassy, and 31 bomb threats. Yesterday a gathering of 200 or 300 women, many of them wheeling children in baby carriages, put on a minor manifestation before the front steps. Led by Vanessa Redgrave, they protested against the sentencing of Dr. Spock, the noted pediatrician, who advocates draftcard burning. I forwarded Miss Redgrave's letter of protest to Washington. Caffney informed me there is to be a demonstration on Saturday of this week against the US Navy Marine Barracks in St. John's Wood near our residence, to be followed by a march upon Winfield House. These affairs are troublesome in many respects, but above all, preparations to handle them are time consuming.

Virginia Crawley called at the office to see me. She talked about the offer made her by Harper & Rowe, through Cass Canfield, to write a book with a view to publication a year or more from now on the penetration of the Arab countries and the Mediterranean Bases by the Soviets. She has already completed a work to come out next year on Soviet Imperialism. I promised to assist her if she wished, in gathering data on Soviet military support, technical training, and other assistance to the Arabs, but suggested the possibility of her abandoning this project in favor of investigating whether or not she could gather sufficient material for a book on a British Consul Smith in 18th Century Venice, whose dealings in art objects there stripped the city of many of its remaining treasures. I thought it probable there were in the Venetian and British Foreign Office archives documentation on the life of this remarkable and, except in art circles, almost unknown personality. She, who could write a book like The Phantom Major, a real though true adventure story, might discover picturesque incidents in the life of this neglected Consul.

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Tonight I was guest of honor at the Mansion House of the Worshipful Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders. I made this speech:

I sat between the Lady Mayoress and Mrs. K. C. H. Westcott. We had an excellent dinner, simple as respected the number of dishes compared with last night's show, and for that reason perhaps the more welcome, since it enabled the Company to settle down to post prandial proceedings at an early hour. The Immediate Past Master, A. Torrance Law, proposed the toast to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London and the Sheriffs. He was responded to by the Lord Mayor, who was as witty as he had been the preceding evening. He brandished a pipe he [redacted] used during his long imprisonment in the war by the Japanese as an example of the durability of such British articles. At some point huge loving cups were passed around. As usual, I was confused about when and how to guard the backs of the ladies next me when they drank from it. My health was proposed by Kenneth Haward, and after my response I proposed The Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders and its Master, Edmond C. Hardcastle, who concluded our celebration with an appropriate speech. There were two pipers making the rounds of the table, who at the end received the customary fee of beakers of whiskey to be downed at one gulp.

"The loving cup is filled with spiced wine. Immediately after Dinner and Grace the Master and Wardens drink to their Visitors a hearty welcome. Upon their rising the persons on the right and left also rise, the holder of the Cup bows to his left-hand neighbor, who removes the cover and retains it while the holder drinks and applies the napkin to the mouth of the Cup. The cover is replaced and the Cup passed to the left, the procedure being repeated, so that there are ALWAYS THREE STANDING AT THE SAME TIME, one drinking and the other two--one on each side--pledging his safety. A further safeguard is symbolised by the right or dagger hand being employed in holding the cover. This interesting procedure is a reminder of ancient days, when the act of drinking was sometimes made the occasion for assassination; the underlying idea of removing the glove in shaking hands goes back to the time when the assassin's dagger found concealment in the gauntlet. Upon the Cup reaching the end of the table, it is passed ACROSS, and proceeds down the other side."

Got to bed shortly after midnight, sneezing from a head cold.

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Master, Wardens, My Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman, Sheriffs, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am, of course, deeply sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to speak on this occasion.

I fear I may make a poor return for your hospitality, since my remarks will be somewhat autobiographical.

I cannot pretend to any association with tobacco as long ago as 1619, when the first company of Tobacco Pipe Makers came into existence. But, about 1650 my paternal ancestor emigrated from Scotland to the Colony of Virginia. He and his lineal descendants were, without exception, tobacco growers -- their sole occupation -- for an ensuing period of 250 years. I still own a family house and property in the tobacco belt of Southside Virginia, a region once the largest producer of leaf in the United States.

Recollections of my childhood are entwined with the cultivation of what was for so long the only cash crop on [redacted] our plantation. During that period, our local males, almost regardless of age, were consumers in one form or another of tobacco. I remember when I was seven years old being surprised by my Mother, when I thought I had successfully hidden myself behind a maize shock, rolling a cigarette out of a small cloth sack containing "Duke's Mixture". I burst into tears

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93A-07

after my precious possession was confiscated, saying I was sure that when I grew up Duke's Mixture, or Bull Durham, the other favorite brand in that vicinity, would no longer be available.

At about the same age, my brothers and myself used to visit the curing barns, and there shred from the leaves hanging overhead whatever was necessary to fill the cob pipes which we hollowed out from ears of maize, inserting into them reed stems.

But smoking pipes and cigarettes was not, I regret to say, as prevalent a habit in that neighborhood as the practice of chewing tobacco. Charles Dickens, during his American tours, was disgusted by such usage. All classes of the population were addicted to this pleasure, which was not, however, as far as I can ascertain, invented by the noble savage but rather by the coarser white man.

When I was a boy, the Carroll Hotel in Lynchburg, Virginia, was the leading hostelry in that thriving tobacco market city. Out of all proportion to its other accommodations was a huge entrance hall, about which were dotted chairs and brass spittoons. It was quite a sight to witness grave elders expectorating from their busy jaws streams of juice into the waiting spittoons. Some of these sportsmen became famous for their accuracy, and the drowning of a fly at five paces was considered an excellent proof of superior marksmanship.

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93A-3

The taking of snuff was, I believe, largely restricted to the gentry of [redacted] Tidewater, Virginia, but by the 19th Century was almost non-existent even there. It did later, however, vie with chewing tobacco in popularity amongst coal miners, whose lives depended on keeping their working places free of [redacted] inflammable materials.

It would be a waste of your time to indulge me in anything resembling lengthy comment on smoking. This has been thoroughly and delightfully done by such historians as the Past Master of your Worshipful Company, Mr. Alfred Dunhill. I should like, however, to make a few observations on the relationship between tobacco and the success of the Colony of Virginia.

The history of the Virginia Company is a fascinating one, not least because of the participation in its activities of two such remarkable men as Sir Walter Raleigh and Captain John Smith. In the early days, the superb Raleigh, perhaps the most picturesque of the great gentlemen adventurers who graced the Court of Queen Elizabeth I, hopefully sought with his associates to find stores of gold and silver [redacted] such as had proved so valuable to the Spanish in South America.

It should be remembered that in 1610, due to the afflictions of the "Starving Time", the number of settlers in Virginia had been reduced from 500 to 60. Those left entertained no illusions about becoming rich through spoliation of the natives, or discovery of gold and silver

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mines, but had to reconcile themselves to agricultural pursuits.

By 1649 the white population in the Colony numbered about 15,000 persons. Eleven years later, it had more than doubled, chiefly because of the movement of many Loyalists, after the execution of King Charles I in 1649, to America.

Meanwhile, the cultivation of tobacco had proved the most momentous factor in the history of 17th Century Virginia. Its use in England and elsewhere was well established by mid-century. Although the Indians attributed medicinal virtues to it, and used it in their pipes of peace as a traditional offering of hospitality and non-aggression, the pleasures of smoking it soon became recognized and widespread on the European continent.

The old story of Raleigh's servant, who found him smoking, and, believing him on fire, drenched him with beer, was illustrative of the initial strangeness of this luxury to the generality.

King James I's "Counterblaste" to tobacco in 1604 reflected a common opinion that smoking was "a custome lothsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the Lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomelesse."

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23A-5 RT

But King James changed his mind when he found how profitable to England was the trade in this new commodity.

The great vogue, and its influence on literature and the arts, of coffee houses in Britain owed much to the provisions made in them for the consumption of tobacco. In return for a penny one could be provided with a clay pipe filled with leaf.

It is extraordinary how its use has steadily increased in spite of the fulminations against it, and charges of its harmful effects on the human body. It is true many once confirmed smokers have renounced it, but I suspect the majority of them are like Mark Twain, who said: "Give up smoking? It's the easiest thing in the world. I have done it hundreds of times."

The tributes to tobacco are about equally matched with diatribes against it. Ben Jonson wrote: "Od's me, I marvel what pleasure or felicity they have in taking their roguish tobacco. It is good for nothing but to choke a man and fill him full of smoke and embers."

In 1932 the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States recorded their solemn judgment "that the habitual use of tobacco is a practice out of harmony with the best Christian life."

On the contrary side was Charles Lamb, who said:

"For thy sake, Tobacco, I
Would do anything but die."

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23A.6 R

I will spare you all further references except one from Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, which perhaps strikes a balance between the plant's virtues and vices: "Tobacco, divine, rare, sipperexcellent tobacco, which goes beyond all their panaceas, potable gold and philosopher's stones, a sovereign remedy to all diseases. xxx But, as it is commonly abused by most men, which take it as tinkers do ale, tis a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health, hellish, devilish, and damned tobacco, the ruin and overthrow of body and soul."

Having taken tobacco in all its forms, I must avow a preference for a pipe. Its use is a more serious affair than trifling with a cigarette, or humoring a fine Havana.

Not only must one deliberate over the choice of a mixture before settling upon a perfect Lady Nicotine, but the receptacle in which it is to burn has many delightful, often exotic, shapes, properties, and characteristics.

For my part, I have smoked, often excessively, for over 50 years and esteem this habit as having given me infinite, innocent joy. I would not mind my death, when it comes, being described by my family, as was the case with a famous American Indian chief, in the words: "He has ceased to smoke."

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George Ball called me a couple of days ago from New York, to ask for further subscriptions to the Humphrey campaign. He said he thought Hubert still has some chance of winning.

October 17, 1968 - Thursday

Shortly after ten o'clock this morning I attended the dedication ceremony of the American School. David Rockefeller, who is spending a few days here, kindly consented to be present, and each of us shoveled dirt to create a hole for accommodation of the cornerstone. Al Lager, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, made [redacted] remarks, and Marcus Spencer delivered an ecclesiastical blessing.

David [redacted] rode back with me to the office. Afterwards, I went to the Commonwealth Relations Building in Whitehall, where almost all Chiefs of Mission assembled to hear Michael Stewart announce formally the amalgamation of the Commonwealth and Foreign Offices under his leadership. His clarity of expression is always striking. George Thomson made a few remarks. He will now temporarily be out of a job, but he is such a favorite I cannot believe he will be left in official idleness. There were toasts in champagne.

Thence I went late to Claridges, where Roy Thomson was giving a lunch in honor of David Rockefeller. Many of the mighty in politics, industry and finance were assembled there; I was the only diplomatic representative. At my table were Thomson, the Prime Minister, Roy Jenkins, Ted Heath, and Maurice Parsons, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. David talked about conditions in the United States, with particular reference to the rise of the New, New Left, and the New, New Right, the disorders caused by racism and poverty, as well as prospects for the future of the American economy. The Prime Minister made a satisfactory rejoinder before he, Heath, Jeremy Thorpe, Enoch Powell and others left for the House of Commons. Afterwards Rockefeller submitted to questions, which he handled with aplomb. He is not only a gifted but a most sympathetic individual, who has always refused political office. In that field he is overshadowed by Nelson, but in his own is, I think, considered the foremost and most influential banker in the United States.

James King, of IDA (Institute of Defense Analysis) came to see me this afternoon. He had seen Denis Healey, Ted Heath with whom he [redacted] studied

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OGILVY, The Hon. Angus — B7
Company Director

OPPENHEIM, Sir Duncan — E8
Chairman, British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

P

PARSONS, Sir Maurice — A5
Deputy Governor, The Bank of England

PLUMMER, Mr. Desmond — E9
Leader of the Greater London Council

POWELL, The Rt. Hon. Enoch, M.B.E., M.P. — F2
Minister of Health, 1960-63

R

REES-MOGG, Mr. William — C1
Editor, The Times

ROCKEFELLER, Mr. David — A11
Chairman, The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York

ROLL, Sir Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B. — C9
Executive Director, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

RUSSELL, Mr. F. — E4
Vice-President, Board of Regents, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland

RYLANDS, Mr. A. W. C — B5
Managing Director, Telecommunications, General Post Office

S

SMITH, Mr. J. F. — E3
Manager, Royal Bank of Canada Ltd.

SNOWDON, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of — F3
Artistic Adviser to The Sunday Times

STEVEN, Mr. G. S. — C6
Chairman, Allied Ironfounders Ltd

STIRLING, Mr. D. A. — C4
Chairman, Westminster Bank Ltd.

STONEHOUSE The Rt. Hon. John, M.P. — D2
Post master General

SULLIVAN, Mr. BARRY F. — D9
Vice-President and General Manager, The Chase Manhattan Bank, London

T

THOMSON, The Hon. Kenneth R. — D1
Chairman, Times Newspapers Ltd.

THOMSON OF FLEET, The Rt. Hon. Lord, D.Litt., D.C.L. — A1

THOMSON, Mr. J. T. D. — F7
Chairman, Barclays Bank Ltd.

THORN, Sir Jules — B4
Chairman, Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd.

THORPE, The Rt. Hon. Jeremy, M.P. — E2
Leader of the Liberal Party

W

LORD MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER, The Rt. Hon. Worshipful The — A6

WESTMINSTER, His Grace the Duke of, T.C., D.L., J.P. — F4
Senator, Northern Ireland Parliament

WEINSTOCK, Mr. Arnold
Managing Director, General Electric Co. Ltd.

WILSON, The Rt. Hon. Harold, O.B.E., M.P. — A2
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE HON. DAVID BRUCE

LUNCHEON

in honour of

MR. DAVID ROCKEFELLER

given by

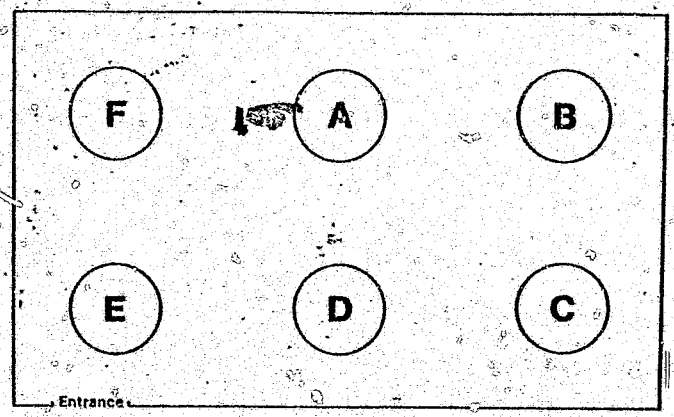
LORD THOMSON OF FLEET

Claridges, London

Thursday 17 October 1968

TABLE PLAN

THE SMALL BALLROOM



A

	Seat
AARVOLD, His Honour Judge Sir Carl, O.B.E., T.D. *Recorder of London*	F6
ALDINGTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. *Chairman, General Electric Co. Ltd.*	B3
ARMSTRONG, Sir William, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O. *Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and Head of the Civil Service*	F10
AYLESTONE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, C.B.E. *Chairman, Independent Television Authority*	D3

B

BEDFORD, Mr. John *Chairman, Debenhams Ltd.*	E7
BEECHING, The Rt. Hon. Lord *Deputy Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. 1966-68*	B6
BIGGS, Mr. N. P. *Chairman, Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.*	E6
BRUCE, His Excellency the Hon. David *Ambassador of the United States of America in Great Britain*	A9
BRUNTON, Mr. G. C. *Managing Director, The Thomson Organisation Ltd.*	B1
BRYANT, Sir Arthur, C.H., C.B.E., LL.D. *Author and Historian*	C7

C

CHEADLE, Mr. E. W. *Deputy Managing Director, The Thomson Organisation Ltd.*	D6
CLORE, Mr. Charles *Chairman, Sears Holdings Ltd.*	D7
COLE, The Rt. Hon. Lord *Chairman, Unilever Ltd.*	C2
COLTART, Mr. J. M. *Deputy Chairman, The Thomson Organisation Ltd.*	A7
CUDLIPP, Mr. Hugh, O.B.E. *Chairman, the International Publishing Corporation Ltd.*	B10

E

EVANS, Mr. Harold *Editor, The Sunday Times*	E1

F

FORTE, Mr. Charles *Chairman, Forte & Co. Ltd.*	E5
FRASER, Sir Hugh, Bt. *Chairman, The House of Fraser Ltd.*	C5

G

GETTY, Mr. Paul *Chairman, Getty Group of Companies*	D4
GOODMAN, The Rt. Hon. Lord *Chairman, Arts Council of Great Britain*	F5
GORE-BOOTH, Sir Paul, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. *Head of Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service;* *Permanent Under-Secretary of State, The Foreign Office*	D5
GRUNFELD, Mr. Henry *Senior Executive Director, S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd.*	B8
GUTHRIE, Sir Giles, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C., J.P. *Chairman, British Overseas Airways Corporation*	C8

H

HAMILTON AND BRANDON, His Grace the Duke of, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. *Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household 1940-64*	D10
HAMILTON, Mr. C. D., D.S.O. *Chief Executive and Editor-in-Chief, Times Newspapers Ltd.*	F1
HEATH, The Rt. Hon. Edward, M.B.E., M.P. *Leader of the Opposition*	A8
HEENAN, His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, D.D., Ph.D. *Head of the Roman Catholic Community in Great Britain*	A4

J

JENKINS, The Rt. Hon. Roy, M.P. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*	A10
JOHNSON, Sir Henry *Chairman, British Railways Board*	C10
JONES, The Rt. Hon. Aubrey *Chairman, Prices and Incomes Board*	E10

K

KEITH, Mr. Kenneth *Deputy Chairman, Hill, Samuel & Co. Ltd.,*	F8
KINDERSLEY, The Rt. Hon. Lord, C.B.E., M.C. *Chairman, Rolls-Royce Ltd*	C3

M

McALPINE, Sir Edwin *Partner, Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Ltd.*	B2
MACDONALD, Mr. Ian W. *Chairman, National Commercial Bank of Scotland*	D8
MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, Admiral of the Fleet The Rt. Hon. Earl, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S. *Governor of the Isle of Wight and Personal A.D.C. to Her Majesty The Queen*	A3
MAVROLEON, Mr. Basil *Chairman, London & Overseas Freighters*	B9

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at Oxford), Fred Mulley and others. At one time he was Executive Secretary to Jack McCloy in Germany. On a recent visit there he saw many of his old acquaintances, who now occupy high positions in Government. He is disturbed over the lack of ability on the part of the Europeans to face up to their problems vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. They are waiting for us to move, we are waiting for them to move, and the United States, because of the election campaign and its uncertainties, is in a state of semi-paralysis.

We had for drinks tonight at the house:

October 18, 1968 - Friday

I have a monstrous bad cold with slight fever, so I stayed in the house this morning. At the office this afternoon Bob Schaetzel, over from Brussels, visited me. His eagerness to advance the cause of European unity never flags. I told him I thought he need have no concern over the British at this time taking seriously the proposals they divert their attention to the formation of an Atlantic Free Trade Area. They had tabled their application to join the Common Market, and intended to stick to this policy in the hope one day, no matter how long postponed, of entering.

Arthur Burns, formerly President Eisenhower's chief economic adviser, came to see me. He is an able, experienced, reflective type. On this trip he is concerning himself chiefly with trying to appraise the future of the British economy. I told him I thought things were going somewhat better, and the Jenkins measures were, after long delay, making an impact in trade and financial areas. It did seem to me, however, too early to predict what may happen here next year. The British are, I believe, more likely to respond to discipline, no matter how disagreeable it may be, than the nationals of any other democratic country. On form, their present course, in spite of tremendous financial obligations incurred in connection with it, should terminate satisfactorily as far as balance of payments next year is concerned. There is still lacking incentives for management, and the whole tax system needs drastic reformation. I have talked a bit to Roy Jenkins, as well as Heath, on this subject at various times. I believe Roy's inclinations are in the right direction, but this is not an appropriate period for action in this respect to be taken.

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05A

Drinks - Embassy residence - October 17, 1968

Ambassddor and Irs. Bruce

Mr. and Irs. Luis Bolin
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheridan
Mr. and Irs. Gary Black
Amb. and Irs. Frederick Iann

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Heath has already pronounced himself on these subjects, and will make them a major part of his program if he achieves office.

Burns and I talked at considerable length about what could be done at home during the transition period between November 5 and January 20. Regardless of who is elected, President and takes office on January 20, a stagnation almost inevitably occurs in the legislative and executive branches of government. Little of the bitterness apparent when the Eisenhower regime took over from that of Truman is evident now, and regardless of who is elected, our civil servants are eager to inform those who will occupy official positions of the background of the problems they must contend with.

Burns told me he had already given Dick Nixon a memorandum on this matter, and would upon his return home make further suggestions to him about it.

I had an engagement to meet Mr. Cohen, Chairman of the SEC, but his engagements in the City forced its cancellation.

Arthur Hartman, travelling with Nick Katzenbach, came to see me. Katzenbach expects to leave Government, regardless of the outcome of the election, but Art would like to stay on for a time at least, in his present position as head of the Under Secretary's Secretariat, where his work has been [redacted] useful and constructive. He is exceptionally well equipped for this or any other post in the Foreign Service.

I had tonight an [redacted] enjoyable conversation of an hour and a half with Harlan Cleveland. This accomplished man, whose imagination sometimes needs restraint, but whose capacity and capability for work is remarkable, has itchy feet. After his long tour in the Department and in Brussels, he would like to retire for a year of meditation and recuperation, in the course of which he plans to write a book. He would be open to an offer of the Presidency of one of the great Universities, such as Columbia. As an alternative, it has been suggested he run for Bobby Kennedy's Senatorial seat in New York. He might be well circumstanced for this, since he is a resident of Syracuse, and the Democratic Party, now in great disarray in the State, might be willing to sponsor him.

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October 19, 1968 - Saturday

For dinner tonight we had Liz and Murray Forbes, and Ali Forbes. Murray is one of the leading lawyers in Boston, and has established himself as a prominent civic figure there. Since he is a great amateur of wine, we tried out a 1926 Ch. Margaux and a 1952 Ch. Petrus (á Pomerol The Margaux was thin but spiritual, while the Petrus left nothing in quality to be desired--it was a wonderful bottle. Partridges have been difficult to procure this year, but the Chef found some. I do think in England they are the best of game birds.

We [redacted] were advised several days ago of a proposed demonstration this afternoon against our Naval Headquarters Marine Security Guard, whose quarters are in St. John's Wood. Afterwards a march against the Residence was scheduled, although demonstrations in Regents Park are forbidden. A crowd assembled in front of the Marine Barracks, but no damage was done. Meanwhile a few Police and some of our own people remained here at the house, but the gates were not entered, [redacted] and we were unmolested.

Because of this threat I asked Nick Katzenbach and Art Hartman to lunch with me here at 12:30, so they would be able to leave before any demonstrators might arrive. Nick's interview yesterday with Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia had much interested him. Tito asked for no pledge of assistance from our Government in the event the Soviets might send their troops into Yugoslavia, but [redacted] made it [redacted] clear that if this occurred his people would defend themselves and carry on partisan warfare indefinitely.

News about our consideration of a complete cessation of bombing in Vietnam that has been under consideration in Hanoi, Paris, Saigon, Washington and Moscow for some time has leaked to the newspapers. Nick said only a handful of people in Washington know what is going on in this regard, but there is some hope of this step being taken. Ellsworth Bunker has been seeing Thieu almost daily, attempting to reach an agreement with the Saigon Government on conditions [redacted] for [redacted] such a cessation.

Ordinarily a matter of such overwhelming importance would almost obliterate other reporting on the front pages of newspapers. In this instance, however, the major topic on display is the impending marriage of Jackie Kennedy to the Greek centimillionaire Onassis. Jackie is 39, the wily, swarthy shipowner is 62, although [redacted] it is

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rumored his passport states he is 69. The only other vital statistics are that he is 5'5" in height and she is 5'7½". She is now enroute, with her two children, her mother and her step father, Hugh Auchincloss, and two Kennedy sisters-in-law, by a chartered Olympic Airways Boeing (a company owned by Onassis) from New York to his island of Skorpios, where they are to be married. They will be joined in Greece by Lee Radziwill, who is said to have introduced Onassis originally to Jackie, and Stash Radziwill is to be best man. There is great speculation about the religious aspect of all this, for since Onassis is a divorced man, Jackie will probably be ex-communicated by the Roman Catholic Church for [redacted] living with him. Reaction in the United States to this proceeding is on the whole unfavorable. The Camelot image, already somewhat defaced, will suffer further deterioration. Myself, I have sympathy for her desire to escape from the almost intolerable servitudes to which she has been subjected in the United States since the President's assassination, but wish, if he would have accepted, she had chosen David Harlech.

October 20, 1968 - Sunday

E has, I fear, contracted my cold, in the form of fever and a sore throat.

We lunched today with Virginia and Aidan Crawley in their house on Chester Square. Their sons Arthur and Randall, their daughter Harriet and a Frenchman, J. de Jouvenel, were there. I thought it about the gayest lunch party we have attended for years. The Crawley children are not only unusually attractive looking, [redacted] but exceptionally intelligent.

We are having Indian Summer weather. We talked tonight to Diana Phipps at her hospital in Oxford. Her right arm has been operated on, and a plate inserted, but she will be able to bend her elbow. Except for a later nose operation, she should, after several months, recover completely from her accident.

If the taxes on our house in Georgetown are any indication of what other residents are experiencing in the way of annual increases of their taxes there on real estate, I think they must be [redacted] unhappy. Miss Schukraft has sent me a list of what has been paid in real estate taxes over a period of several years. In 1962, our total tax was $1703.70; in 1964, it was $3290.62; in 1966, it was $3553.88; in 1967, [redacted] $3975.86; in 1968, $4234.14; and for 1969, $4873.42.

London
American Embassy

THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 16, 1961 - September 30, 1968

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS										
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received	652	818	533	544	744	1170	1378	262	158	170
2. Letters from Amb to Congress.	-	-	-	-	-	1389	1470	270	180	177
3. Congressmen who visited London	-	-	-	-	101	121	134	25	24	27
a. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	94	100	12	21	19
b. Dependents & Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	114	123	8	34	23
4. Courtesies extended to (3) above by the Embassy:										
a. Met upon arrival					96	283	271	34	69	60
b. Hotel reservations					75	236	222	31	72	58
c. Local transportation					90	248	219	33	64	25
d. Appointment with the Amb.					5	32	34	2	8	2
e. Briefing by Amb					1	2	15	1	0	0
f. Mtgs with other Emb officers					53	95	196	19	18	29
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence					15	19	31	0	0	0
h. Receptions at Residence					15	14	14	0	18	0
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers					29	52	97	5	8	4
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel					72	215	248	36	7	43
k. Appts with official or non-official British					56	92	78	11	25	14
l. Secretarial services					0	48	29	5	1	4
m. Sightseeing assistance					-	112	123	17	21	12
n. Shopping assistance					-	107	130	19	22	12
o. Counterpart funds					-	117	100	14	18	36
p. Accompanied to departure point					89	268	248	33	58	55

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep
DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON										
1. State Department:										
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.					88	133	92	22	34	32
b. Below					-	580	631	48	89	47
2. Other official:										
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.					59	88	114	25	25	23
b. Below					-	843	883	83	238	135
3. Other, Non-Official:										
a. Principals						2014	1792	232	53	134
b. Dependents						626	746	223	135	194
4. Courtesies extended to above:										
a. Met upon arrival						421	585	104	93	79
b. Hotel reservations						1289	2517	455	898	813
c. Local transportation						280	607	83	86	40
d. Appointment with Amb						52	154	28	19	14
e. Briefing by Amb						45	75	19	9	5
f. Mtgs with other Emb officers						684	812	65	139	107
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence						22	119	3	4	3
XXXX

AMBASSADOR'S INVITATIONS	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep
Receptions (including Nat'l Days and cocktails):										
a. Invited	262	228	227	254	273	277	193	38	56	50
b. Accepted	32	29	19	21	24	48	31	4	6	7
Luncheons:										
a. Invited	116	102	71	58	81	83	106	21	23	10
b. Accepted	53	33	21	16	23	41	63	11	13	4
Dinners:										
a. Invited	178	169	129	110	160	145	126	31	35	19
b. Accepted	34	31	16	19	25	47	41	13	15	5
Miscellaneous:										
a. Invited	227	253	226	182	188	229	169	44	56	66
b. Accepted	40	47	26	31	24	38	27	9	6	11
Days Amb away from London on official business	84	87	83	48	96	70	43	12	2	4
(distances traveled)	(29191)	(26562)	(27314)	(27997)	(58369)	(39309)	(18595)	(7430)	(786)	(937)
Speeches given by Amb	19	27	7	16	12	15	17	5	4	2
Calls on Amb by US officials (other than staff)- Totals:	92	105	89	328	107	118	203	50	30	37
a. State	43	43	26	39	39	44	75	11	14	10
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	2	7	1	0	0
c. White House	1	2	7	4	3	1	5	0	0	0
d. Defense	2	6	5	15	6	2	4	0	0	0
e. Army	4	0	4	16	14	0	11	1	2	2
f. Navy	7	2	6	20	6	6	10	20	11	9
g. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	9	3	0	0	3
h. Treasury	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	0	0	1
i. Misc. other	21	48	24	35	37	52	88	17	5	12
Calls on Amb by other than US officials & staff-Totals:	266	348	310	435	160	210	190	65	47	79
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	28	24	32	29	38	35	11	7	4
b. Foreign Journalists	38	30	47	22	5	21	14	6	2	3
c. US Journalists	44	68	66	62	46	72	47	11	8	9
d. Misc. others	132	222	173	319	80	110	110	37	30	63

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep
Calls on Foreign Ambs	66	16	22	23	20	26	0	0	0	0
IDENCE										
Given by Amb (No. of guests in parenthesis):										
a. Receptions	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2468)	21 (2804)	26 (3986)	38 (2620)	7 (23)	8 (735)	9 (611)
b. Luncheş (incl. those in Embassy)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (355)	26 (411)	41 (518)	64 (631)	24 (83)	15 (173)	16 (136)
c. Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	22 (494)	31 (438)	7 (135)	6 (115)	3 (36)
d. Breakfasts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (8)	1 (2)	0	0
Mrs. Bruce:										
a. Wives meetings	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (684)	15 (878)	12 (807)	2 (240)	4 (259)	3 (86)
b. Ambassadresses rec'd	8	24	6	13	10	8	5	3	0	2
Overnight guests (number of nights in parens)	45 -	66 -	67 -	82 -	59 -	71 -	56 (167)	12 (22)	18 (65)	16 (42)

bove list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include luncheş, dinners, weekend events, etc., ven or attended by the Ambassador which were primarily personal and private.)

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October 21, 1968 - Monday

Eleanor Ostermeier came out to the house this morning, where I was still wheezing away. We attended to a lot of business.

This afternoon I had at the residence for drinks and talks 35 American business leaders in the English community, and half a dozen of our own people. We have had such meetings before, but this I thought was more successful than previous ones, since it was not wholly occupied with Vietnam. I started off by discussing the world political scene, then Jim Griffin gave an illuminating review of international financial affairs. Afterwards Stan Cleveland, supported by Tom Byrne, discussed the British economy--how it is doing and where it is going. Stuart Don gave a short account of the activities of the Council of American Chambers of Commerce in Europe. Sandy Henter outlined the preparations being made to meet the proposed huge anti-American demonstrations in London next Sunday. The session lasted over two hours, and the questions and answers were instructive. I think we ought to depart [redacted] more largely from set discourses, and make these gatherings even more informal. These leaders of the American business community are highly responsible and intelligent men, whose cooperation with the Embassy is most valuable to us; they give it whole-heartedly. Those present were:

Whenever our citizens gather together the topic of crime in our cities never fails to be brought up. Looking at charts of crime and population during the years 1960 to 1966, it is shocking to realize that with a population rise of 9%, crime during that period increased by 62%. In our own country it is estimated that since 1900, 750,000 Americans have died by guns in non-war situations, compared with 530,000 Americans killed in all the nation's wars, from the Revolution through Vietnam.

The new Ambassador from the Ivory Coast, Amos Djoro, came to see me this morning. 38 years old, he studied at the University of Paris, has written several monographs on conditions in his country, and for the last six years was Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. His bailiwick includes the Scandinavian countries and Holland. He appears to be an intelligent, cultivated, friendly individual. He said the most interesting exports from the Ivory Coast to Western Europe were those of rare woods for furniture making; Sweden is an especially good customer.

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AMERICAN BUSINESS LEADERS BRIEFING

The Residence - Monday, October 21, 1968 - 5.00 p.m.

ACCEPTED:

Mr. Alan G. Bralower,
Manag
Port of New York Authority.

Mr. K.E. Brown,
Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation.

Mr. William E. Channing,
Ward Howell International.

Mr. Wendell S. Clough,
Boyden International Ltd.

Mr. Harry G. Cressman,
Chairman & Managing Director,
Bristol Street Group Ltd.

Mr. James E. Currie,
Senior Partner,
Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison.

Mr. Keith Doig
Shell International Petroleum Co.Ltd.

Mr. Stuart W. Don,
Vice President,
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.

Mr. Maxwell C. Elliot,
American Express Co. Inc.

Mr. J. C. Garrels, Jr.,
Chairman & Managing Director,
Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.

Mr. Stanley J. Gillen,
Managing Director,
Manufacturing Ford of Europe, Inc.

Mr. Arthur E. Gottesman,
Coudert Brothers.

Mr. L. Edward Grubb,
Chairman,
International Nickel, Ltd.

Mr. H.E. Hartzell,
Chairman,
Hercules Powder Co. Ltd.

Mr. Patrick H. Hodgson,

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29A-2

Mr. Howard C. Kauffmann,
Esso Europe, Inc.

Mr. J.R. Kendall,
Mobil Europe, Inc.

Mr. Vance A. Knight,
Continental Oil Co. Ltd.

Mr. Benjamin King (Retired)

Mr. W. H. Lyons,
Director,
Pan American World Airways.

Mr. Hugh Parker,
Managing Director,
McKinsey & Co. Inc.

Mr. V.W. Warren Pearl,
Abberley Koolman Amon Marcellino & Clay.

Mr. B. Rathaus,
General Manager Sales,
United States Steel International (New York) Inc.

Mr. Walter H. Smith,
Managing Director,
Young & Rubicam, Ltd.

Mr. Barry F. Sullivan,
Vice President & General Manager,
Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

Mr. Robert F. Templeton,
Executive Director,
American Chamber of Commerce (U.K.)

Mr. R. Tresise,
Director,
Trans World Airlines, Inc.

Mr. Selwyn H. Varnes,
European Manager,
United States Lines.

Mr. Richard S. Vokey,
Vice President,
First National City Bank.

Mr. Oscar M. Woodall,
Manager,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Ralph F. Young, Vice President,
Bank of America, N.T. & S.A.

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EMBASSY

The Hon. Stanley Cleveland

Mr. Jack Herfurt

Mr. Harold Hall

Mr. James Griffin

Mr. LeRoy Percival

Mr. John McGrath

The Ambassador

Not replied:

Mr. Robert J. Breyfogle (retired)
(First National City Bank)

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Trafford Klots came to see me. Isobel and he have just arrived here from France. He has had great success in various exhibitions of his paintings. Since his fearful heart attacks four or five years ago, he has had only one recurrence. I did not realize both Trafford and his father [redacted] studied under Jacques Emile Blanche, whose portrait of Marie Louise Bousquet I now have as a gift from her. He considers Blanche a really great portrait painter. Talking of the high cost of everything in France, Trafford said he has just sold a small cafe in Rochefort, near his chateau, for the franc equivalent of $50,000. I remember it well, since his father [redacted] gave it to him on his 21st birthday some 15 years ago. In the past it was never esteemed to be worth more than 5 to 10 thousand dollars. He said similar inflation prevails all through his portion of Brittany, chiefly because of fear of continuing depreciation of the purchasing value of currency.

[redacted] This afternoon I was present at the swearing in of three USIS officers, including Jim Pettus. Jack Herfurt administered the oath. None of us are quite aware why this was done, since all these men have been with us for years. We suppose, since it was ordered from Washington, it has to do with the recent legislation affecting Reserve Officer status.

[redacted] For the past few days we have had a lot of rumors, as well as some real information, about a possible bombing halt in Vietnam. Both the South and North Vietnamese Governments are still making difficulties, but it is possible this step at least may soon be taken.

Tonight we had a reception and supper at the residence for the following:

This is the first time we have tried this type of entertainment on such a scale. We expect to have several more of a similar nature within the next month. The guests were invited to come from 10:30 onward, either black tie or informal dress. This gave theater goers ample time to arrive, as well as those who were attending dinners or were at the House of Commons. It [redacted] worked out well, with streams of people arriving until almost midnight. It seems impossible on such occasions to induce guests to scatter around the ground floor, for they always insist on concentrating in a single room, which I suppose is an expression of the nightclub mentality, or another form of herd instinct. Drinks were passed on trays until 11:30, when those who cared to do so were invited to sup in the large and small dining rooms. There we had Roselle

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RECEPTION - TUESDAY 22nd OCTOBER 1968 - 10.30 pm.
Black Tie
or informal

Acceptances

The Hon. Michael Astor
Miss Nancy Balfour
Lord & Lady Balogh
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Bernstein
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Brien & Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart (Mrs. Brien's mother)
Rt.Hon. James Callaghan & Mrs. Callaghan
Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Carroll
Mr. Charles Clore
Mr. & Mrs. John Crosby
Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Cudlipp
Mr. & Mrs. Robin Day
Mr. & Mrs. C.E. Diggines (F.O.American Dept)
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Forte
Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Frere
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Fromm
Mr. Paul Getty
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Greenwood
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Grierson
Mr. Jim Haynes
Mr. & Mrs. Henry John Heinz
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Hyde
Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins & Mrs. Jenkins
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Keith
Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Lasky
Miss Jennie Lee
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Lever
Mr. Bernard Levin
Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Littman
Miss Anne Mansfield
Mr. & Mrs. Karl Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. Karl Miller
Sir Maurice & Lady Parsons
Mr. Max & Lady Jane Rayne
Dowager Marchioness of Reading
Sir Nicholas & Lady Sekers
Lord Shackleton
Mr. & Mrs. Milton Shulman
Mr. & Mrs. John Silkin
Sir Basil & Lady Spence
Rt.Hon. John Stonehouse & Mrs. Stonehouse
Mr. & Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Miss Jill Weldon & Mr. Richard Biddle
Mr. & Mrs. Michael White
Mr. Charles Wintour
Sir Solly & Lady Joan Zuckerman

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Acceptances ctd

Ambassadors & High Commissioners

T.E. The High Commissioner for Australia & Lady Downer
T.E. The Swedish Ambassador & Madame Belfrage
T.E. The High Commissioner for Trinidad & Tobago & Mrs.Rose

Mr. & Mrs. William Beutel (American Broadcasting Co)
Mr. & Mrs. Richard O'Regan (Associated Press)
Mr. Morley Safer - & Miss Fearer (Columbia Broadcasting System
Mr. & Mrs. R.J. Korengold (Newsweek)
Mr. & Mrs. Curt Prendergast - (Time-Life)
Mr. & Mrs. R.W. Beaton (United Press Int)

Embassy

Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. & Mrs. Allen James
~~Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Byrne~~
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Skiff

Not Yet Replied

Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Mr. Eugene Black
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Crosland
Mr. & Mrs. Marcus Cunliffe
Mr. & Mrs. Seymour Freidin
A (Professor &) Mrs. Ayer
Mr. Michael Hastings
Mr. & Mrs. Denis Healey
Earl & Countess of Huntingdon
Mr. & Mrs. Trafford Klots
Mr. Jonathan & Dr. Rachel Miller
Sir Leslie & Lady O'Brien
Mr. & Mrs. David Pryce-Jones
Mr. & Mrs. William Rodgers
Mr. & Mrs. Clare Robinson (Panter-Downes)
Lord & Lady Shawcross
Lord & Lady Walston
Hon. John Hay Whitney
T.E. The Lebanese Ambassador & Mme Dimechkie

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and a magnum of Pol Roger 1961 champagne on each table, [redacted] with other drinks available from the bar. It all worked out well. The Chef [redacted] quite excelled himself in preparing a feast that would have been sufficient to feed a Guildhall dinner. There were huge turkeys, lesser ducks, fish mousses, gargantuan hams, hot dishes, salads of various sorts, a medley of cakes, pies and other [redacted] patisserie. Our friends got through about 40 bottles of champagne, which lent in some cases elevation to the occasion. The house was clear by 2 a.m. This is a useful kind of party, for most of those who had not met before were at least familiar with each other by repute.

October 23, 1968 - Wednesday

The new Finnish Ambassador, Otso Wartiovaara, came to see me this morning. After service in Paris, Stockholm and Washington he went to Belgrade as Minister, and later Ambassador. Thereafter he was for 7½ years Ambassador to Vienna, and at the same time accredited to the Vatican. Our people who have been at posts with him speak of him and his wife in the highest terms. I was favorably impressed.

I saw Wally Barbour, who is spending a couple of days here on his return from Washington to Israel. He has little reason to be optimistic about the progress of negotiations between Israel and the Arab States. His own future is still undecided. Both Tommy Thompson and Chip Bohlen told him of their intention to leave Government on January 20, 1969. Wally has been recommended as a replacement for one or the other of them.

Jock Whitney came to see me. We had [redacted] a conversation at the house last night, but the office provided a better opportunity to converse with him. He thinks Nixon will probably win the election, but I did not discuss the Nixon personality with him, since he was one of the leading figures in promoting the Nelson Rockefeller campaign. Jock is an excellent citizen, and takes [redacted] his many responsibilities seriously.

Earlier in the day Sir Edmund Hall-Patch came to see me. This was as a result of telephone conversations Jean Lambert in New York had with each of us earlier in the week. The [redacted] deal over the sale of his interests in Great Northern Capital Corporation, designed to clear up his obligations, is in its last stages. It looks as if it will conclude satisfactorily, but both Hall-Patch and myself are fearful

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he may under pressure from his lawyers over-trade his hand and endanger the whole arrangement. I talked to Jean again this afternoon; he is coming here with his wife on Friday, and hopes to relinquish their status as permanent alien residents of the United States and obtain visitors' visas instead. His lawyers have counseled this action, for, I assume, tax reasons, sin ce the deal he is making is a Canadian affair and the Lamberts are French citizens.

E went out to a cocktail party at Peter Quennell's, and later to dine with the Allen Briens, with whom Mrs. Brien's mother, Janet Stewart, is staying. In her younger days Janet was considered one of the best looking women in America, and is still unusually attractive.

I nursed my cold at home.

October 24, 1968 - Thursday

Ben Wood came to see me this morning. He is on leave here from Vietnam, where he is U. S. Foreign Service Adviser to a Province. He said the South Vietnamese troops, but especially the Provincials in his district, are fighting much better than they ever did before, although the latter are still ill equipped with arms. His son is there in the Special Forces, leading reconnaissanc-e patrols.

I met Stan Cleveland and Bill Galloway this morning for our weekly get-together. We expect a veritable flood of visiting members of the House of Representatives and the Senate in November, some of them lame ducks who will be making their last free tour of Europe before January 20. They will expect entertainment at the Residence, so we are trying to fix a date. The other matter particularly concerning them was next Sunday's demonstration. We have been in daily contact with the Police, and believe all reasonable precautions have been taken to ward off any determined assault on the Chancery. One of the dangers is the planting of bombs in the Embassy on Saturday or Sunday, so ingress to it will be strictly controlled.

I lunched today at the Savoy, where the Pilgrims, under the Chairmanship of David Harlech, entertained as guest of honor Roy Jenkins. Roy made [redacted] an excellent speech, talking of the changes which the years and alterations in power terms had effected in the so-called "special relationship". The lunch itself was an innovation devised by Gavin Astor, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The room was thronged. I sat between Lord Kindersley and Roy Jenkins, at a table with Harlech, Astor, and the Bishop of Rochester, who said Grace.

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This afternoon Admiral Dennison of the Copley Press came to see me, followed later on by Admiral Wendt and Admiral Kirn.

Amongst the odd letters I receive was one today from a man at Fort Knox, in these terms:

Tonight I went to a reception and dinner of the Royal Warrant Holders Association at Grosvenor House, an evening dress and decorations affair under the Chairmanship of Lord Trenchard.

The Banquet was for men, with as far as I could see only one lady present. E represented us at the United Nations Association meeting in Whitehall.

Bill Tyler called me today in further reference to what he thinks is a magnificent pair of gilt bronze wall brackets to be sold shortly at auction in Amsterdam. In the course of our conversation he said Mildred Bliss was now only expected to live another day or two. She has been in a coma for a long time, and has had no food except intravenously during that period. She is 89, and save for her last illness has had a wonderful life. I do not believe anybody in my time in Washington has been regarded with as much love and veneration as she has. Both Bob and herself were foremost in every civic activity; their gift of Dumbarton Oaks is the most spectacular single donation I know of to that city. When she dies, Betsey and Bill Tyler will fly home for the funeral. He is her godson, and his father was Mildred's closest friend next to her husband.

At dinner tonight I sat between Mr. W. D. C. Hedges, Vice President of the Association, and Keith Stevens, an agreeable wine merchant, and a Past President. There was a massive representation from the Palace, including the now retired Edward Ford and Mark Milbank, Patrick Plunket (Deputy Master of the Household), Eric Penn (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), Lord Tryon (Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen), Lord Cobbold (Lord Chamberlain), Lord Nugent (Permanent Lord in Waiting to the Queen), Brigadier Hardy-Roberts (Master of the Household), Col. Miller (Crown Equerry), Col. Johnston (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), and others. In addition to the top table there were 103 others, so there was a total assembly of more than a thousand people. The culinary preparations were such as I have never seen at any other banquet. Not only were there served more than 1,000 soles, but Scotland must have been almost emptied of merchantable grouse, for each guest was

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October 24, 1968

Dear Mr. O'Hara:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2 October 1968. I regret I do not believe I am in a position to further your desire to succeed me here in my position as Ambassador, although I expect it will be vacant before too long. I should suppose this is a matter regarding which you should address yourself to the next President of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

Mr. John E. O'Hara,
5652-D Brett Drive,
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121

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5652-D Bratt Drive
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121
2 October 1968

Mr. David K. E. Bruce
United States Ambassador
United States Embassy
London, England

Dear Mr. Bruce:

As [illegible] and [illegible] qualified young men enter the realm of politics and statesmanship, top governmental officials such as yourself must be concerned about the future of these areas.

Too many young men enter governmental service at a level which precludes their ever experiencing the decision making levels. They find themselves after many years only a few steps from where they began. There must, in our vast diplomatic mission, be a step which will start a young man on the road to these top decision making levels.

In short Mr. Ambassador, I want your job, but am at a loss as to how to attain this position. At 26 and with a BA in Sociology and an MA in Industrial Relations, I find myself, an officer, soon to be released from active duty with the US Army. I do not care to return to the corporate position from which I was drafted. I do, however, wish to realize the dream of being an honest man living abroad for the good of my country.

Will you aid me?

Respectfully,

John E. O'Hara

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offered a whole one. The wines were equally tempting. After the Loyal Toasts, Alec Douglas-Home proposed that of "Empire and Commonwealth Trade and Industry". Not only was his speech witty, but the reception of it proved a testimonial to the extraordinary affection and respect in which he is generally held. Mr. Hedges answered it, [redacted] then Lord Carron proposed the toast of "The Royal Warrant Holders Association", which in turn was responded to by the President, Lord Trenchard. All in all, it was a completely attractive evening. Both before and after dinner I had the pleasure of meeting lots of friends and acquaintances in a small room where a number of us were [redacted] convoked by the President for drinks.

October 25, 1968 - Friday

This morning E and I went to Westminster Abbey for Princess Marina's memorial service. The Abbey was thronged, most of the Royal Family, including the Queen, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, and others being there, as well as the Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson and ex-Prime Ministers Avon, Macmillan and Douglas-Home. Princess Marina was much loved and admired, not only by those who knew her personally, but by the public generally. An Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church, in glorious multi-colored robes, was prominent in the procession of ecclesiastics, and even overshadowed the monumental [redacted] figure of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was a beautiful 45-minute service.

We lunched at home, where I quitted my morning coat and silk hat before leaving for the office. There I received Ambassador Sheridan, newly appointed to Ireland. He talked a good deal about Chicago, the center of his business activities, and I gained no distinct impression of him except that he seemed of a jolly nature and loquacious enough to make probably a good show in that nation of talkers.

Ned Dukehart and his wife came to see me. He has largely abandoned his former intense real estate activities in Baltimore, and spends most of his time on their farm near BelAir, Hertford County, Maryland. This is in the best part of the fox hunting country, and his nice wife has a passion for that sport. I have always felt indebted to Ned for the rather unremunerated care he took of my interests during my ownership of Belmont. He said it is now almost impossible to get into that place, since a 12-lane highway from

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Baltimore to Washington has been run through it, and the Columbia real estate development, intended to house 300,000 people, is almost next door to it. He told me my cousin Mary [redacted] gave the rest of her property, some 500 acres or more, to the State of Maryland, to be added to the Patapsco Park. There is some criticism in the family of the way in which the Smithsonian Institution has renovated the fine old 1737 house, but the objections raised appear to center largely on the use of [redacted] modern types of lighting fixtures.

Jacqueline and Jean Lambert spent a long time with me this afternoon, and I heard in [redacted] exhaustive detail the story of his negotiations over his Great Northern Capital venture, which, when concluded next week, will at [redacted] last restore him to millionaire status. To make the transaction final, he must fly to Toronto [redacted] where there will be a closing agreement.

I was to go tonight with E to the ballet at Covent Garden, as guests of the Droghedas, but on the true plea of a continuance of my bad cold, which has not been helped by attendance at banquets, I got off from the engagement and went home. Before doing so, Sandy Henter told me of the preparations the Police are making to try to safeguard the Chancery and Residence on Sunday. They expect to have here in Grosvenor Square about 1200 Police, including 40 mounted on horseback. There will also be some without horses in the building. The more violent members of the expected crowd have publicly announced their principal target will be our Embassy, and "if provoked by the Police they will use violence." Some 60 members of the [redacted] House of Commons voted to stop the demonstration entirely, but it was decided this would be contrary to British tradition, so there will be a real show-down between contending forces. As a result of threats of planting bombs in this building, and also at the residence, few people will be allowed to come in on Saturday and Sunday.

We had a small demonstration of another character yesterday. While I was looking at the charts of the location of Soviet naval vessels in the Mediterranean with Admiral Wendt, there was a lot of shouting outside the windows, which we found proceeded from a group of 30 or 40 young men and women carrying placards and bellowing "We want Humphrey". They all looked mild, enthusiastic, good natured and cleanly.

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Last night Jean Monnet called me from Paris, to say an announcement would be made today about British representation on the Action Committee. This did indeed come out today, with a big press splash and editorial comment. The three Parties will be represented on the Committee as follows: Labour, Michael Stewart, George Brown, Walter Padley; Conservative, Reginald Maudling, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Selwyn Lloyd; Liberal, Jeremy Thorpe. Like their Continental colleagues, they will sit in their capacity as representatives of their Parties, and not as private individuals. This is likely to be an exceptionally significant development. Now the Britis will have a forum for discussions in Europe. The other members of the Committee are all men of influence and political standing in their countries. Once more, Monnet has shown himself a genius at negotiation.

October 26, 1968 - Saturday

The papers are filled with stories about what will happen tomorrow during the big demonstration. I was informed at lunchtime today that St. Mark's Church on North Audley Street had been taken over by a group of 40 or 50 people, who were holding a requiem there for all the dead in Vietnam. They said this American Naval Chapel "is a symbol of the established churches' complicity in the war in Vietnam." The affair was organized by the radical Christian movement "Church", and clergymen of various denominations seem to be participating in it. At any rate, they have [redacted] dislodged the local Vicar, and at last accounts were picnicking in the pews and aisles, where they intend to remain until tomorrow. A good many threats have been made of action today against the Residence and the Chancery. There is a squad car at the gates of the Residence, and I noticed a couple of policemen lounging outside on the terrace. The Chancery is somewhat more intensively guarded than usual. Press reports have carelessly and inaccurately spoken of a large force of armed US Marines having been called in to defend the Chancery. Since our Marine Security Guard consists of eleven persons, three of whom are on rotating eight-hour duty each day and night, and have never been armed, criticism on this score seems ludicrous. Our people are in almost hourly touch with the local Police, who have made careful plans to counter whatever assaults may occur tonight and tomorrow.

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October 27, 1968 - Sunday

The papers today reflect a feeling of widespread apprehension over the much heralded demonstration due to take place this afternoon. Its sponsors have said they count on a following of more than 100,000 people. In the event, no such number appeared, the crowd being afterwards estimated to number at the most not more than 50,000.

E and I went down to the Chancery at one o'clock, where we met Sheldon Krys and other personnel, to spend the next seven hours. Consuming sandwiches and Bloody Marys, we listened on the radio and television to somewhat meager accounts of what was taking place, but fortunately these were supplemented by more detailed ones from Tom Caffney and Sandy Penter. A crowd that congregated at the Embankment had got under way in the early afternoon toward Hyde Park, to the number of 30,000 or more people. A break-away dissident column left the large body, to make entry into Grosvenor Square, there to attack our Embassy. There seemed to be about 5,000 of them against a thousand policemen and 40 horsemen. The control exercised by the Police was superb. In spite of every form of provocation, we, who had a bird's eye view of the proceedings, witnessed not a single example of so-called "brutality" or even the use of a club by these sorely pressed officers, some of whom were badly beaten up during charges by wild looking, yelling creatures tossing banner poles, fireworks and coins at them. In places, the cordon of Police was twelve deep. There were the usual attempts to charge the officers with attacking the civilians. One fellow we saw from our window covered himself in red paint and screamed, with vocal assists from others, he had been beaten up. He was calmly examined by an officer and contemptuously dismissed, which seemed to make him especially angry. The slogan screaming hard core kept it up for hours. About a dozen policemen were sufficiently injured to be carried or supported away; it was not clear how many of the protesters were hurt, although they were so massed together many of them may have suffered somewhat from suffocation. It was an interesting, instructive, but not edifying sight, except for the skill and courage of the Police. When we left the scene at about 8:30, a couple of hundred so-called anarchists and Maoists were still milling around the Square, but were making no attempt to break through police lines. Altogether, the leaders of the demonstrators undoubtedly lost face, and the credit

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of the Police is even higher than usual. I had the pleasure of having an opportunity to congratulate Commander John Lawlor, Chief Superintendent Doak, and Superintendent Hall, a splendid trio who, in spite of days of preparation for this conflict, seemed cucumber cool.

The threats against the Residence in Regents Park never materialized. The general expectation is another offensive of this sort against our Embassy will not soon be mounted.

October 28, 1968 - Monday

I went to the morning reception at the Czech Embassy, for the 50th anniversary of the founding of their Republic. Their house on Palace Gardens was crowded, most of the guests seeming to be Central Europeans, although the Diplomatic Corps was fairly well represented by Chiefs of Mission. I had a word with Roy Thomson, who told me he had just denounced the Bulgarian Ambassador for his country's joining in the sending of troops to Czechoslovakia, and he was now searching for the Soviet Ambassador to give him the rough edge of a tongue.

We had a small lunch today for Denis and Lady Greenhill. Denis, an unusually competent man, will take over from Paul Gore-Booth when Paul retires at the mandatory age of sixty as Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office.

Gérard André, the invaluable Minister at the French Embassy, has now served in London for 23 years. His only competitor as an old diplomatic resident is André Clasen of Luxembourg, our Doyen, who first came here during the early days of the war. [redacted] Gérard is reputed to be the keeper of a black book in which [redacted] is recorded the dossiers of all notables with whom the French Embassy may come into contact, social or professional. I have no idea whether this is true, but would have thought it an excellent practice, widely used by us in OSS to set forth the failings and virtues of men and women whom we might encounter.

There is a general air of relief in London today over the failure of yesterday's march, and we have had many congratulatory messages.

I dealt for Evangeline today with a request made of her by Anthony Hyde, sponsor of a fund raising campaign for the Humphrey ticket, who asked the use of the residence for a final appeal. I talked to him and pointed out, which he good naturedly accepted, that under the Hatch Act and other Federal restrictions on political activities no solicitation or receipt of political contributions was allowed in

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38A

Lunch - Embassy residence - October 28, 1968

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Sir Denis and Lady Greenhill
Mr. and Mrs. William Rees-Mogg

~~Mr. Maurice Macmillan~~

Monsieur Gerard Andre

Mr. Whitney and Lady Daphne Straight

Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Fisher

Mrs. Nancy Lancaster

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Mount

~~Miss Harriet Berry~~

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38 B.1

October 28, 1968

(Dear Mr. Whitfield)

In reply to your letter of October 22, 1968, about Al Jolson, I think I can inform you with some assurance that Jolson died on the 23rd of October, 1950.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

John Brian Whitfield, Esq.,
91 Twiss Green Lane,
Culcheth, nr. Warrington, Lancashire

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22-10-1968 DECLASSIFIED

JOHN BRIAN WHITFIELD,
91, TWISS GREEN LANE,
CULCHETH,
NR. WARRINGTON,
LANCASHIRE.

386.2

DEAR SIR,

IN YEAR 1950 I READ IN THE PAPERS THAT THE AMERICAN ENTERTAINER AL.JOLSON HAD DIED,AND I ACCEPTED THE FACT AS BEING TRUE.

THE OTHER DAY I WAS DRIVING ALONG NEWTON ROAD,LOWTON. NR WARRINGTON,LANC'S:AND A CAR COMING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION WAS BEING DRIVEN BY AL JOLSON HIMSELF,THE FACE I SAW WAS EXACTLY THE SAME HAS THE PHOTOGRAPH OF JOLSON WITHOUT MAKE-UP ON THE BRUNSWICK RECORD "AMONG MY SOUVENIERS".

JOLSON WAS BORN IN MAY 1886SO IF HE IS ALIVE HE IS 82 YEARS OLD WOULD YOU SEND ME OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT HE IS DEAD OR ALIVE.

THE FACE I SAW WAS TO REAL TO BE A MASK OF ANY SORT, AND I AM CERTIAN IT WAS AL JOLSON HIMSELF.

I AM A CLEVER PERSON WHO IS NOT EASILY FOOLED SO WOULD YOU TRY TO ANSWER MY QUIERY IN EVERY ASPECT.

YOURS SINCERLY

J. B. Whitfield

JOHN BRIAN WHITFIELD
AGE 34 YEARS

JOHN BRIAN WHITFIELD,
91, TWISS GREEN LANE,
CULCHETH,
NR. WARRINGTON,
LANCASHIRE.

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Federal buildings. I told him E and I had already made contributions through George Ball, but we could not have the Chancery or Residence availed of for his purposes. He said the idea of asking for this accommodation [redacted] entered his mind as a result of reading that Mrs. Shriver in Paris had given a tea, cocktail party or something for a similar enterprise launched there. I told him politely [redacted] I did not think Mrs. Shriver had probably been informed of the restrictions I mentioned, since when her action became known a few days ago I had been sharply warned not to permit such an occurrence here. As a matter of fact, I have never been in an Embassy where solicitations have been allowed for contributions, even to non-political causes. The goal of his committee is to raise $2,000, $1500 of which they already have in hand, with almost a certainty of securing the remainder. They have done useful work in informing and assisting members of the American Community here to secure and send back absentee ballots. The betting odds on Humphrey in English bookmaking circles have shortened in the last three weeks from nine to one to four to one, and will presumably drop lower before Election Day.

I received this letter from Mr. Whitfield about Al Jolson, and replied to him as follows:

There is much indignation here over the harm done to the John F. Kennedy Memorial plinth at Runnymede last Saturday. A charge of dynamite or plastic was placed against this seven-ton granite piece and split it down the middle. It probably cannot be repaired. There were no witnesses to this action, nor any trace of the perpetrators. As one of the Trustees, I assume I will shortly be meeting with the others to decide what should be done in the way of restoration or replacement.

Tonight E and I dined with Lee and Stash Radziwill. Our conversation centered largely on Jackie's marriage to Onassis, which they [redacted] attended. Apparently the Auchinclosses were given notice of it only 24 hours in advance of finding themselves on an Olympic plane bound for Greece. When Stash was campaigning in Indiana for Bobby Kennedy last summer Jackie told him of her intention to marry Onassis. He strongly opposed it, and wrote her a letter to this effect. Bobby was much upset by the affair and asked her at least to consider a postponement.

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The events on the island where the marriage was celebrated apparently took place in a gloomy atmosphere, with the Americans present unenthusiastic over the proceedings. I gather from Stash, who knows him well, that Onassis is a difficult man, accustomed to having his own way in everything. I asked whether he was attractive, and the answer was "when he wants to be." As a side issue, Radziwill has employed a lawyer, with the intention of suing one of the newspapers here which stated or insinuated that Lee was [redacted] much upset, since she wanted to marry Onassis herself. They said the gifts of jewelry by the bridegroom and his children to Jackie were fabulous, but they knew nothing of the widely rumored settlement on her of a colossal amount of money. Several beautiful objects have been added to their possessions in Buckingham Gate, one of the most attractive small houses in the world as respects furnishings, for both Lee and Stash have great taste. These additions were recently inherited by him after the death in Paris of his famous Aunt Dolly Radziwill.

October 29, 1968 - Tuesday

Wrote letters to Jim Callaghan and several Scotland Yard officials, congratulating them on the splendid fashion in which the Police handled the Sunday demonstrations.

Covey Oliver, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American and Latin American Affairs, came to see me this morning. He has travelling with him Jim Tull, once in this office, to whom we are all much attached. Oliver said he was a natural optimist as to how affairs will gradually improve in Latin America, but with the exception of Colombia, he could cite few [redacted] examples of satisfactory conditions. He termed the government in Brazil fragile; there has been considerable improvement in Argentina, but now their military are pressing for expensive outlays in the way of supersonic aircraft and other [redacted] equipment. He thinks Frei in Chile has lost a good deal of his popular esteem. Panama, where President Arias lasted only nine days, presents a sorry spectacle.

I lunched at the London Wine Company offices, 6 Russell Gardens, on the invitation of Jeremy Norman. This [redacted] was a feast long to be remembered. He and one of his partners [redacted] have just returned from a long tour in the United States, where they [redacted] established useful

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THE LONDON WINE COMPANY

Luncheon October 29th 1968

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. DAVID BRUCE

MENU

Chateauneuf-du-Pape Clos Saint Michel 1966	Eggs in Cream with truffles
Domaine de la Commanderie 1966	Roast Saddle of Venison Red Cabbage
Gigondas, Domaine de la Dayeze 1964	French plums in Red Wine
Chateau Palmer 1959	Cheese Savoury
Chateau Climens 1961	Fresh Pear
	Coffee

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associations with the wine trade there, especially with Christian Brothers in California. Our meal was cooked by one of the members, Edna Rhys, [redacted] a superb mistress of culinary art, as well as an expert on wine. Her roast saddle of venison was incomparable. A contribution from France [redacted] was white Italian [redacted] truffles, a delicacy seldom seen in this country. We spent a delightful two hours together. The lunch menu was:

Afterwards, I stopped at the Naval Dispensary, where I saw Commander Brown, whom I importuned to give me an antibiotic that might bring my sinus congestion to an end after eleven days of discomfort.

Tonight we had about 130 people for a second evening reception modelled upon that of last week. Like the last one, this party kept up until about two a.m., and there seemed an air of general enjoyment. [redacted]

October 30, 1968 - Wednesday

E and I arrived at the House of Lords at 10:30 this morning for the opening of Parliament. This annual affair was, as always, spectacular. I thought the Queen was wearing even more diamonds than ever before, and her dress, jewelry, crown, and especially long gold and red train must have been extremely weighty. Field Marshal Montgomery, after some minutes of holding the Sword of State, began to sway. Court officials sprang to his assistance, whipped the Sword out of his inert [redacted] hands, and within a twinkling it was being held aloft by a robust substitute. The old boy did look ill, but later made a declaration he was only suffering from excessive heat.

The Queen's Speech from the Throne was short and contained no surprises.

E and I went immediately after the ceremony to have a drink with Speaker and Mrs. King in their apartments. This is always a pleasant and indeed jovial party. From there we went to lunch with Casilda and Pepe Santa Cruz at the Spanish Embassy. It was an [redacted] attractive party in every respect. Their food is always good, and this time, amongst other wines we had magnums of Ch. Lafite 1949. I sat between Madame Castiella, wife of the Spanish Foreign Minister, and Helen Adair. The guests were: Mme Castiella, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Sir Michael and Lady Adeane, Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Wellington, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Diana Cooper, Lord Hood, Lord and Lady Lothian, Mrs. Nancy Lancaster, Mrs. Diana Daly, French Ambassador, Lord Scarborough, Lady Alexandra Metcalfe.

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RECEPTION - TUESDAY 29th OCTOBER 1968 - 10.30 pm.
Black Tie
or Informal

Acceptances

Sir Michael & Lady Adeane
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Agar
Mr. Hardy Amies
Mr. & Mrs. Kingsley Amis
Sir Frederick Ashton
Viscount & Viscountess Boyd of Merton
Sir Edward Boyle
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Cavendish
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Channon
Lord & Lady Colyton
Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Connolly
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Dodds-Parker
Hon. & Mrs. Charles Douglas-Home
Lord & Lady Eccles
Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Egon
Mr. Robin Fedden
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Fisher
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. John Galliher
Lord & Lady Gladwyn & Sir Moore Crosthwait
Mr. Edward Heath
Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Christopher James & Miss Mary Helen Claudel
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mrs. Mark Littman
Sir Fitzroy & Lady Maclean
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mr. & Mrs. Keith Miller-Jones
Mr. & Mrs. Derek Mitchell
Mr. Raymond Mortimer
Viscount & Viscountess Norwich
Mr. & Mrs. Mostyn Owen
Mr. Tom Parr
Mr. Anthony & Lady Violet Powell
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Quennell
Mr. Kenneth Rose
Lord & Lady Sherfield
Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Sinclair
Mr. & Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell
Sir Edward Spears
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Spender
Mr. Sam Spiegel
Sir Christopher & Lady Steel
Mr. & Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens
Mr. Whitney & Lady Daphne Straight
Mr. Colin & Lady Anne Tennant
Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Thomas
Mr. Nicholas Tomalin (S.Times) & Miss Helen Jay
Mr. Hugh & Lady Alexandra Trevor-Roper
Ava Viscountess Waverley & Lady Potter
Dame Veronica Wedgwood

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Acceptances ctd

Mr. & Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Mr. John Wells
Sir Michael & Lady West
Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Mr. & Mrs. George Woodward (New Yorker)
Sir Michael & Lady Wright
Mr. & Mrs. Woodrow Wyatt
Mr. Francis Wyndham
Lady Victoria Yorke

Ambassadors

Brazil & Madame Da Costa
Israeli & Madame Remez
Italy & Madame Guidotti

Embassy

Amb & Mrs. Bruce
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Herfurt
Mr. Sheldon Krys

Not Yet Answered

Mr. John Ardagh
Mr. & Mrs. John Charlton
Sir Francis & Lady Fogarty
Mr. David Frost
Earl & Countess Jellicoe
Mr. Henry McIlhenny
Lord & Lady Reith of Stonehaven
Dr. A.L. Rowse
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Wilkinson
Mr. Philip Wilson

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Still dressed in our Parliament finery, we went home to change, but I decided not to return to the office, as I am still running a fever.

October 31, 1968 - Thursday

I abided today by the doctor's orders. In spite of taking antibiotics and cough medicine prescribed by him, I feel, if anything, worse than I did ten days ago. I will never again try to wear out a cold, but will in the future accept any pills offered. Sent a telegram to Paris to congratulate Natalie Barney on her birthday.

Diana Phipps was brought from the Oxford Hospital today by ambulance to stay here at the house. I have had no chance to talk to her, but E says her face, with the exception of her nose, is now not noticeably scarred.

November 1, 1968 - Friday

Still groaning and feverish. Wrote this morning a short preface at the request of Michael Broadbent for a forthcoming book on tasting wine. He asked for 200 words, and I gave him 199, as follows:

The only consolation of being bedridden is the opportunity it gives for reading. I finished last night some of Lord Radcliffe's collected papers which came out under the title "Not in Featherbeds". It was Sir Thomas More who said "We may not look at our pleasure to go to Heaven in featherbeds, it is not the way." Radcliffe is generally considered one of the great men of this country. He is a powerful speaker, much of his writing is superb, he is equally at home with the Law and the Arts, and yet unusually shy and modest.

At last the second volume of the memoirs of Saint Simon, edited and translated by Lucy Norton, have appeared. This is the best example of literary shrinkage I have seen. Miss Norton intends to finish off her version with another volume. This morning I read the part describing the ghastly end of Louis XIV, whose legs were black with gangrene, and who died in 1715 three days before his 77th birthday, in the 72nd year of his reign. When the chief surgeon made his autopsy they found the capacity of his stomach and entrails was at least double that of the average man of the same height, which was extraordinary and said to be the reason for his appetite having been so huge and regular. St. Simon's own theory was that Gangrene had been introduced into his body through over indulgence in soup and fruit.

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Re Broadbent Book

The best literature on Wine has always been particularly enjoyable since it deals with a subject of rare complexity and charm.

This book by Michael Broadbent on Tasting presents an intriguing exposition of the subtleties of taking wine. It should prove stimulating to many laymen like myself who drink wine habitually but seldom fully savour it.

As the author persuasively points out, an experienced taster should have developed an evocative memory of what he has variously consumed, or, if necessary, should be able by the "exercise of positive intellectual effort" to form a moderately accurate judgment upon what he is imbibing.

Vision, olfactory senses, and palate disciplined to appreciate wine as a medium for pleasures other than merely quenching thirst can be cultivated. Mr. Broadbent has engagingly set forth some of the fundamental precepts for improving such perceptions. He states their importance thus: "Almost anything one wants or needs to know about wine can be detected from its appearance and bouquet alone. The actual taste on the palate merely confirms the impressions that sight and smell have previously conveyed."

This book will, I feel sure, be found exhilarating by wine experts and amateurs alike, and justly merit their approbation.

David K.E. Bruce

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The Conservatives failed by a whisker to snatch another by-election from Labour. The former Labour majority of 10,000 at Bassetlaw was reduced to less than 1,000 with a swing of over 10%. This does indicate, however, some improvement for Labour. The most important piece of news was, of course, the announcement by President Johnson of the cessation of bombing and other military activity against North Vietnam. We know nothing about this, except what we have read in the papers, for the secret has been fairly well kept.

November 2, 1968 - Saturday

Stayed in the house all day. Jim Surtees came to lunch. Jimmy, whom the dogs adore, interfered in a fight between them, and in the general confusion one of his hands was badly bitten, requiring sixteen stitches and anti-tetanus injections at the hospital.

Consumed some of Diana's caviar tonight, sent her by an admirer. It is a joy having her here, and I think a relief to her to be removed from more weeks at the hospital.

November 3, 68 - Sunday

Still keeping to the house. I have not scented fresh air for days, and am still running a fever. Much additional reading, including John Egremont's Memoirs, which, like him, are good entertainment. I have also finished the second volume of Oliver Chandos's Reminiscences. His account of the famous pseudo love affair between Mrs. Patrick Campbell and George Bernard Shaw, with the letters Shaw wrote on the subject to Oliver's mother, is amusing.

Bobby Cutler and his young landscape architect friend, Anthony Favello, stopped for tea with us this afternoon, on their way back from Oxford. Bobby considers Favello brilliant, and has been showing him various places on the Continent and in Great Britain which he thinks should be of interest to him from a professional standpoint. Cutler is suffering from what he thinks is a peptic ulcer, and expects to return to Boston tomorrow, to enter a hospital. He said he had just received a letter from President Eisenhower saying he had recovered from his heart attack to a point where the doctors now promised him he could shortly leave for his farm at Gettysburg.

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November 4, 1968 - Monday

Still enfevered, so remained at home. This deprived me of the pleasure of lunching with Colonel Dick Ellis. Also, to my regret, I had to telephone Walter Bromley-Davenport, to advise him I would not be able to attend the great dinner of British Masters of Foxhounds on Wednesday night, down near his country place. They have never had an American Ambassador at these functions, and had, I believe, made particular provision for entertaining me. At least they will be spared a speech, in which I intended to tell them about the odd circumstances under which I became the owner and master of a pack of foxhounds, bought by me from the local bootlegger in Southside Virginia, and kept by me at Staunton Hill until he was liberated.

Eleanor came out again to the house, and we dispatched business. For some days the flow of paper at the office has been smaller than usual, due probably to the imminence of our Presidential election. The odds against Humphrey have fallen in English bookmaker circles during the past sixty days from nine to one, to two to one. The polls at home have shown Humphrey closing the gap, and there is a possibility the whole thing will be thrown into the House of Representatives. This has happened only twice before in our history, once when Thomas Jefferson was selected over Aaron Burr, and second when John Quincy Adams overcame Andrew Jackson in the House, thanks to the intervention of Henry Clay.

We had another night party this evening, commencing at 10:30, and winding up about 2 a.m. I appeared, shook many hands, but went to bed at 1:15 a.m. before the last guests left. E stayed till the end, which as usual was about 2 o'clock. 153 people were clocked in by our announcer. This British custom of having a man stand near the receiving line and call the names of each guest as he or she enters is worthy of adoption elsewhere.

November 5, 1968 - Tuesday

Presidential Election Day. To judge from the polls in the United States, the result will be close, and because of the difference in time (nine hours in the case of California) will not be known here, unless there is an unlikely landslide, until tomorrow afternoon. E and I have sent our absentee ballots in to Washington, D. C., which Hubert Humphrey is certain to carry. Much depends on the size of the

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44A.1

RECEPTION - MONDAY 4th NOVEMBER 1968 - 10.30 pm. (black tie or informal)

Acceptances

Mr. & Mrs. Robin Allen
Princess Joan Aly Khan
Mr. & Mrs. Julian Amery
Earl & Countess of Arran
Mr. & Mrs. John Aspinall
Hon. Gavin Astor
Sir Tufton & Lady Beamish
Mr. & Mrs. Adrian Berry
Miss Harriet Berry
Lady Birley
Marquess & Marchioness of Blandford
Mr. Hylan Booker (Worth) & Miss Angela Cash
Sir Clive & Lady Barbara Bossom
Sir James & Lady Bowker
Dorsan Lady Brabourne
Mr. John (Ivor) Bryce
The Viscount Carrose
Mr. John Carter
Mr. & Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck
Mr. Clive
Lady Diana Cooper & Mr. Charles Brocklehurst
Viscount & Viscountess Cranborne
Viscount & Viscountess Cranley
Miss Harriet Crawley
Mr. Andrew Crawley
Mr. Randal Crawley
Mr. John Craxton
Mr. & Mrs. Rudolph de Trafford
Sir Philip & the Hon. Lady de Zulueta
Earl & Countess of Dartmouth
Mr. David Douglas-Home
Mr. Francis Egerton
Earl & Countess of Eldon
Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks & Mr. Horace Kelland
Mr. Charles & Lady Katherine Farrell
Mr. Michael Fish
Lord & Lady Glendevon
Mr. & Mrs. Nubar Gulbenkian
Viscount & Viscountess Hambleden
Mr. & Mrs. Denis Hamilton
Viscount Harcourt
Mr. Charles Harding
Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Hood
Patricia Countess Jellicoe & Mr. Michael Edwards
Lady Alexandra Jellicoe
Mr. & Mrs. Norris Kennard
Mrs. Kenward
Lord & Lady Kindersley
Mr. Jorn Langberg (Dior)
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Lawson
Earl of Lichfield
Mr. Patrick & Lady Amabel Lindsay
Marquess & Marchioness of Londonderry

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ACCEPTANCES cd

Marquess & Marchioness of Lothian
Mr. & Hon.Mrs. Maurice Macmillan & Mr.Adam Macmillan
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mr. & Mrs. Reginald Maudling
Mr. & Hon.Mrs. Lees Mayall
Mr. Angus Menzies
Lady Alexandra Metcalfe
Miss Beatrix Miller
Mr. Bernard Nevill
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Petrie
Prince & Princess Radziwill
Mr. & Mrs. Barry Sainsbury
Marquess & Marchioness of Salisbury
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Simon
Lord Strathcona
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Wells
Mr. Peter Wilson
Count & Countess Stephan Zamoyski
Hon. Robert Corbett
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Keith
Mrs. Ian Fleming - if possible

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Acceptances ctd.

Ambassadors

Belgian & Madame van den Bosche
French
Japanese & Madame Yukawa
Spanish & Marquesa de Santa Cruz

Embassy

Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce

Not Yet Answered

Professor & Mrs. Ayer
Mr. David Bailey
Marquess & Marchioness of Bristol
Sir Kenneth & Lady Clark
Earl & Countess of Dudley
Pamela Lady Glendonner
Mrs. Afdira Fonda
Major & Mrs. Forestier-Walker
Mr. & Mrs. Eldon Griffiths
The Viscount Hood
Mr. William Leveson Gower
Marquis & Marchioness of Linlithgow
Mr. & Mrs. John Loudon
Mr. & Mrs. R.W. Lycett-Green
Miss Janet Lyle
Mr. David McEwen
Lord & Lady Rupert Nevill
Duke & Duchess of Northumberland
Count Jean Oberndorff
Lord & Lady Ogilvy
Mr. John Stewart
Miss Penelope Tree
Mr. & Mrs. John Updyke
Mr. Auberon & Lady Teresa Waugh
Ava Viscountess Waverley

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charitable organizations in which he had been active. Over a long period of years he had perhaps been the most useful person here in the affairs of the English Speaking Union; he was an admirable man in every respect, and much loved. At the request of the family, I read the Lesson, the first seven Verses of the 21st Chapter of Revelation, which has almost a poetic lilt. Oliver Chandos made the Memorial Address, and the half-hour ceremony ended with the singing of the stirring Battle Hymn of the Republic, followed by The Last Post, and Reveille, sounded by the Trumpeters of the 9/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales Own). During the first war Rex received all important British decorations except the Victoria Cross. He was badly wounded, but later fully recovered, and acted as a liaison officer with the French Armies. He returned to active duty at the beginning of the second World War, and after a spell in France was sent to Washington as Military Attache. He was almost as familiar with conditions in the United States as with those in Great Britain, and was a stout believer in close ties between the two countries.

Afterwards, E and I went to lunch with Amabel[redacted] and Patrick Lindsay. The others were Judy Montagu, David McEwen, Fitzroy Maclean, Margaret Anne Ducane. It was a delightful occasion, as it always is at the Lindsays, Amabel[redacted] beautiful as usual.

Tonight I cancelled my engagement for the banquet and dance of British American Associations, for which E and I are Patrons. She went, and reported it as having been satisfactorily successful.

November 8, 1968 - Friday

Returned after a long lapse to Miss MacInnes, the first time I had seen her since her husband's death. Although his heart had recently been pronounced perfectly sound, he died of a massive heart attack, and lingered only a few hours after its onset. Fortunately, Margaret was with him, and I think is now reconciled to his having died rather than to becoming [redacted] subject to a life of invalidism.

Transacted business at the office. I would guess [redacted] the majority of our personnel was [redacted] in favor of Humphrey for President. Those who are not in Civil Service are naturally worried about their futures. This will be even more so in Washington, where the President-elect must find new people to fill hundreds of important posts. In the turn-over of executive power, the President-elect has an estimated

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450 to 500 key appointments to consider, meaning those who serve "at the pleasure of the President." He must pick a White House staff of about 40, and ultimately fill about 1600 other political and support positions.

We were due to go to Easton Neston tonight for the first big shoot of the season, but I thought it would be foolish to expose myself to the uncertain elements after having been so long cloistered. This was also the night of our Marine Ball, which I hated to miss. E attended, and said it went off admirably. The Marines generously sent me flowers, with a message "Get well soon."

I had dinner with Diana in her room. She was taken away from here earlier in the week for 24 hours in the London Clinic. Some of her plaster casts have been removed, but she will remain in considerable pain for another few weeks. Her spirits are remarkable, and no one has heard a word of complaint from her at any time, only thanksgiving that she did not lose her eyes or teeth.

Charles Francis Adams came to see me this afternoon. He is more than ever anxious to succeed me as Ambassador here, but in his customary modest way has done nothing about it. I took it on myself to suggest certain steps he might take toward realizing this ambition. He would be assured of the support of Senator Brooke of Massachusetts, as well as that of the Governor, and Ted Kennedy would certainly make no objection. I proposed he should communicate with the first two at once on the subject. Since Bobby Cutler is an intimate friend of Charlie, I thought he would be well advised to ask Cutler whether he would be willing to approach President Eisenhower and have Eisenhower recommend this appointment to Dick Nixon. After that, he might bring up [redacted] lighter artillery. I imagine there will be keen competition for this post, but Charlie might be considered favorably in view of his high standing in Boston, and more especially because three of his direct ancestors have been our representatives here.

Charlie has just returned here from shooting in Spain with a party of twelve Americans. In six days they killed 5,000 partridges.

November 9, 1968 - Saturday

Eleanor came out to the house this morning, and we dispatched office business. Virginia Surtees lunched with us. Sally and Scotty Reston came to see us at the house this afternoon.

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November 10, 1968 - Sunday

Joe Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here yesterday. I [redacted] asked him to stay with us, but he thought it better to be [redacted] with his attendants at a hotel, especially since he was to go to the country last night with Jim Callaghan.

Callaghan asked us to view the Remembrance Sunday ceremony at the Cenotaph from his balcony. The Queen Mother, the King of Norway, and members of the Royal Family participated in the proceedings. Numbers of notables took part in the procession. On the first stroke of Big Ben, a two-minute silence commenced, ending with the firing of a gun and the sounding of The Last Post by the Buglers of the Royal Marines. The wreaths sent by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother, Prince Michael of Kent, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Kent were laid at the base of the statue. Others were presented by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the Liberal Party, [redacted] the Secretary of State, the High Commissioners, and various organizations. Next the Bishop of London offered a prayer, and the hymn "O God, our help in ages past" was sung. After the blessing, reveille was given by the Trumpeters of the Royal Air Force, and the National Anthem played by the massed bands.

Joe Fowler came back with us for lunch.

Tonight E and I went to an informal dinner given for Fowler by the Roy Jenkins, at 11 Downing Street. The others there were Lord and Lady Plowden, Sir Leslie and Lady O'Brien, Lord Harlech, and a man from Treasury. The food and drink included [redacted] delicious lobster, and a 1955 Ch. Montrose.

November 11, 1968 - Monday

This, Veterans Day, is an Embassy holiday, although not a British public holiday. It is Audrey's birthday.

Went to Miss MacInnes at 11 this morning, then accompanied Joe Fowler to the Prime Minister's office at 12:30.

Fowler is making a farewell tour of Western European capitals, to say good-bye to Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks with whom he has had close associations. His resignation becomes effective December 20, but he has not yet decided on a future occupation.

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After dinner at Roy Jenkins', when the men remained at the table, Joe gave, I thought, an excellent summary of the state of the American economy, and of our financial prospects. I felt he was perhaps too optimistic about our deficit this year being brought down to five billion dollars, and perhaps also in his dollar balance of payments forecast. Conversation then veered to an entirely different subject, and all joined in a discussion of the reasons for the revolt of youth in so many parts of the world against the established order of things. There was agreement on only one point, that part of this unrest is due to the prevalence in advanced countries of an affluent society from which young people extract more leisure and more opportunities to complain and demonstrate than was ever the case until a few years ago.

Our talk with the Prime Minister was once again illustrative of Harold Wilson's ability to state clearly and attractively his views on a wide range of topics. Despite his many burdens, he always seems completely relaxed and in the best of physical health. He is an incessant smoker, especially of pipes and cigars, and the pipe has become almost as closely associated with him in the public mind as [redacted] were cigars with Winston Churchill.

Upon leaving Joe, I returned to the house, where we had a luncheon for these people:

Emily and Cabot Lodge are leaving for Germany tomorrow. They have just returned from the United States, where he has seen Nixon, and I imagine has been offered some new appointment. Arthur Houghton, a great book collector, and the creator of the Steuben Glass side of Corning, of which he and his cousin Amory are the largest stockholders, has employed Francis Mason as a special assistant, [redacted] They are on their way to Africa, where Houghton is sponsoring a number of philanthropic activities.

Antonia Fraser told me she has finished her book on Mary, Queen of Scots, and hopes it will be published by George Weidenfeld next May. She is really an extraordinary young woman. Part of her undoubted beauty consists of her unfailingly dewy appearance. She is both learned and frivolous, brilliant and cozy.

I have seldom known any one as generally admired and cherished as Emily Lodge. Punch Sulzberger and Tom Wicker of the New York Times are surveying their foreign domain. The Times is in a full flood of prosperity, being the only morning metropolitan paper in New York. I think in recent years its editorial page has sadly deteriorated, but it certainly continues to supply the [redacted] news coverage in the world.

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Lunch - Embassy residence - November 11, 1968

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. Arthur Houghton
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. Francis Mason
Ambassador and Mrs. Cabot Lodge
Mr. and Mrs. Aidan Crawley
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hay
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sulzberger
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wicker

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For the past few days I have been in telephonic communication with George Brown about his proposed visit to America. We have now dumped the whole project into Mac Bundy's lap. I am told there is little chance of Mac being offered by Nixon an important position in Government. George's desire to see the chief figures in the incoming Administration can certainly not be satisfied if he goes to the United States before December, and impatient though he is, I think he is reconciled to a considerable wait.

November 12, 1968 - Tuesday

I went off this morning to address the Staff College at Camberley, Surrey. It is a trip by train of only an hour. I was welcomed by the Commandant, Major General J. A. T. Sharp, and his associates. After a coffee period, I was led across to the great conference hall, where I spoke on "An American View of Western Policy" to an audience of several hundred officers, including a sprinkling of Americans. My formal address was this:

Afterwards there was a question period lasting an hour and a quarter, with [redacted] no holds barred. I was requested to express an opinion on many subjects, including (1) Why does the United States not recognize Communist China? (2) [redacted] Why do we not renew diplomatic relations with Cuba? (3) Why do we favor Britain entering the Common Market? (4) Would we come to the assistance of a European ally and use our strategic nuclear capability against the Soviet Union if the Soviet Union committed an aggression against a Nato member? (5) Why do we not force Japan to rearm? (6) Are we selling the South Vietnamese down the river? (7) Why do we not lower our trade barriers so that Britain can increase its exports to the United States? (8) Are we not dissatisfied with the British withdrawal of forces East of Suez? All in all, it was an invigorating session, followed by a delicious lunch. I came back by train, and went to the office.

Tonight we had a dinner at home in honor of John Freeman and his wife, who will take up their duties in Washington after the Presidential inauguration in January. There were 61 guests, including the Prime Minister and [redacted] Labour Party potentates such as Eddie Shackleton, Denis Healey, Jim Callaghan, and George Brown. I thought all went merrily. The PM remained until after midnight, and I think even some

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF WESTERN POLICY

I certainly cannot predict what the foreign policy of the next American administration will be, or the composition of the Cabinet that the President-elect will announce the first week of December. The new administration will be faced with difficulty in dealing with the Congress, both branches of which - Senate and House of Representatives - will be of a different political complexion than the Executive Department. I believe, however, there will be no considerable alteration in the fundamentals of US foreign policy, although there may be a considerable change in the manner of dealing with affairs in that field.

Mr. Nixon will have to fill more than 500 positions of importance which are not in the Civil Service. In addition, there are 40 or more key jobs in the White House itself to be occupied by men and women of his choice.

He will be immediately confronted with two major problems:

First, if possible, to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, and a subsequent withdrawal of many American military personnel from that area, with resulting curtailment of expenditures now devoted to war in Southeast Asia.

Second, to confront the domestic evils of racism, youth revolt, violence, poverty, including ghetto conditions in our large cities.

There are two strong currents of public opinion in the US:

1. That it should be practicable, if politicians are wise enough, to bring about peace in Vietnam;

2. That the American people continue to support the idea of American involvement in defense of the security of Western Europe and the North Atlantic area.

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There is much talk of bringing into being security alliances in the Far East where the chief responsibility for maintaining tranquility would rest upon the nations immediately concerned, with possibly some sort of guarantees by powers such as the US and USSR.

In respect to Vietnam, it is to be hoped the Soviet Union will give support to the impulses for ending the war there. I suspect they might be influenced toward such a position by our renunciation of bombing North Vietnam, which, it must be remembered, is for them a fellow Communist state. Also, it is possible they genuinely want peace in that area because of fear of a permanent Chinese penetration of it.

It seems apparent that neither side in Vietnam can bring about a military victory. I will not dwell further on this point unless it is raised during the question and answer period. Despite discord over Vietnam, the American people will continue their interest in sharing with as many partners as possible the responsibility for international peacekeeping.

-II-

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE USA

After the conclusion of the last war, it soon became evident that the two super powers - the US and the USSR - were in basic disagreement. The US, realizing the Soviets were hopelessly uncooperative, decided to help make the free non-Communist world as secure and flourishing as possible.

In 1947 we assumed responsibility in Greece and Turkey, following the British decision to withdraw their support of these two countries.

In 1948 we initiated the Marshall Plan.

1949 was marked by the blockade of Berlin, and the formation of the NATO Alliance for the defense of Europe.

In 1950, the Korean War broke out, and UN forces, the chief elements in which were American, were sent there in order to stave off a Communist takeover.

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Meanwhile, the former enemy states of Japan and Germany were generously treated with a view to restoring them to a useful partnership in the family of free nations.

The NATO treaty came into being because of the general suspicion of Soviet doctrines and ambitions. The two rival systems confronted each other - Soviet centralism and Western pluralism. Under the Soviet system, a Communist country is permitted a limited amount of independence, but is not, as lately instanced in Czechoslovakia, allowed to depart from domination by it. Americans, on the other hand, will do nothing to prevent a Communist party taking power in a non-Communist country if the change takes place according to democratic forms, a process which has never occurred.

Since 1945 the world has witnessed more than 40 conventional wars. On March 12, 1947, President Truman said: "I believe that it must be the policy of the US to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." This declaration has been criticized in my country by those who assert that the US has neither the obligation nor the capacity to act as policeman of the world.

Let us turn to a consideration of other continents. In spite of the development by the Chinese of a nuclear capacity, development there of rounded military strength will be slow, but eventually the Chinese will, in all probability, become a great power. In this connection, it is essential that Japan play a leading part in security matters in the Far East.

The population explosion throughout the world is of menacing proportions, and will be responsible for increasing difficulties because of the necessity of absorbing it.

Most of the countries in Latin America are controlled by political dictatorships under which the distribution of wealth is unfairly apportioned. None of these countries, however, are at present in a favorable position to aggrandize themselves territorially at the expense of their neighbors.

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The same applies to Black Africa, where dictatorships are prevelent and the distribution of income inequitable. Tribal systems persist there, making national cohesion difficult.

The area in the world where the future for a long time to come will determine the fate of peoples in all the continents is the North Atlantic region. Here you have between the leaders of the two great blocs a queasy form of co-existence. They both wish to avoid a nuclear war. They both have sponsored a non-proliferation pact, and until August 20, 1968, seemed about to engage in a serious discussion of limitation of armaments, including anti-ballistic missiles.

Although the Soviets have not for a long time overtly threatened Western Europe, they occupy in regard to it a strong position, especially in respect to its greatest danger spot, the City of Berlin. It is hard to conceive how the Western Allies ever permitted the constitution of the Berlin Enclave, which has from the beginning been of such disadvantage and danger to us.

Much has been said and written about détente between the USSR and the West. I cannot understand the process of reasoning which has led many people to believe that the Soviet Union has forever renounced any designs against the integrity of non-Communist governments in Europe. Nevertheless, on the basis of such a belief, the tendency in Western Europe in recent years has been toward a reduction in the military preparations of European member states of NATO, on the doubtful assumption that under no circumstances would the Soviets attack them. This credulous thinking is like that of a householder who would drop his fire insurance as a result of many years of freedom from fire while it was in force. Personally, I do not think the fundamental Soviet policy of expansion has essentially changed. As long as they control Central Europe, they can afford to await developments in Western Europe which might be favorable to them.

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This brings us to the subject of NATO. Is it still necessary? Does the non-participation of the French in its military dispositions make it militarily ineffective? Are conventional arms in Western Europe of any utility in case of war, or should the members trust entirely to the use by the US of strategic nuclear weapons for attacks on the Soviet homeland? For twenty years the NATO organization, together with the guarantees given it by the US, have preserved peace in Western Europe, and the Soviet Union has not installed a single Communist government there. Since the USSR and the US possess a physical capacity to blow each other up, and since the Soviets know that an attack on Europe would probably result in nuclear warfare between the two nations, the existence of NATO as an instrument for limited warfare, as well as other reasons, is exceedingly important. Also, it has tremendous value in maintaining some sort of balance of power in Central Europe, and providing means of keeping the US Allies in touch with relations between Moscow and Washington. It serves, moreover, as a place where the German problem, to which no solution is likely to be found for a long time, can be kept under review, especially because the Soviets have never let up in their propaganda about revanchism and militarism in the Federal Republic.

The unification of Germany should only be achieved peacefully. Europe should be united, with the Federal Republic a part of it, and eventually the whole of Germany reunited in this framework.

Another part of the world in which the Soviet Union is displaying great interest is the Middle East, where it has largely expanded its political, economic and military stakes. There they maintain a large fleet in the Mediterranean and have available to them air bases on land, and harbor facilities along the southern Littoral. Thus they are realizing the old Russian dream of a naval presence in warm waters.

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It is clear that the Soviet Union has become a formidable naval power and is concurrently building up a massive merchant vessel capability.

Of a different character than the NATO Alliance, but in no way antagonistic to it, is the development of European unity expressed through the Coal and Steel Community, EURATOM, and the Common Market. This is a creation of the utmost importance, for European unity has come about not merely from fear of the USSR but as a good in itself, and as an instrument for prosperity and the elimination of old national rivalries conducive to war. Great Britain has tried, thus far vainly, to become a member of this combination, but has been prevented from doing so by the veto of France. Someday this desired objective will and must be achieved. The resulting combination would constitute an entity, in terms of power, nearly as strong as the USSR or the US. In spite of pessimism on this score, so frequently voiced, I cannot but marvel that during a period of less than twenty years this movement toward European unity has become more of a reality than during preceeding hundreds of years of European history.

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GOB

DINNER - TUESDAY 12th NOVEMBER 1968 - 8.15 for 8.30 pm. Black tie

Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
The Prime Minister & Mrs. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. James Callaghan
Mr. & Mrs. Denis Healey
Lord Shackleton

Mr. & Mrs. John Freeman
Miss Nancy Balfour
Lord & Lady Balogh
Sir Denis & Lady Brogan
Mr. & Mrs. George Brown
Lord & Lady Caccia
Sir Christopher Chancellor
Mr. & Mrs. Robin Day
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Friendly
Mr. Frank & Lady Katharine Giles
Sir Paul & Lady Gore-Booth
Mr. & Mrs. H.V. Hodson
Lord & Lady Ilchyra
Hon. Christopher & Mrs. James
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Johnson
Mrs. Kenneth Keith
Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Lord & Lady Melchett
~~Mr. &~~ Mrs. Michael Palliser
Lord Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Younger
Sir Solly & Lady Joan Zuckerman
Hon. William & Mrs. Moorhead
The Minister & Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Spiers
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Cleveland
Mr Sam Spiegel
Mrs. Andrews

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of those who are not his supporters were entranced by his conversation. At dinner I sat between Mrs. Wilson, whom I greatly like, and Mrs. Freeman, whom I found most agreeable. Later on, I had a long talk with Freeman. He has been violently attacked recently in British, as well as in American newspapers, for past writings when he was Editor of The New Statesman and made disparaging comments about Nixon. There have been some foolish demands that he announce his intention of not taking up the Washington post. This will not occur, nor do I think it should. He is brilliant intellectually, has a reputation of not suffering fools gladly or politely, and earned the reputation in India of being a High Commissioner of unusual competence.

I had quite a talk alone with the Prime Minister while we were at the brandy and cigar stage. He said one of the principal reasons he [redacted] named Christopher Soames to Paris was because Soames [redacted] a dedicated European, understood the French as well as any Britisher could, was the son-in-law of Churchill, and an unusually able man.

This was about as great a mixture of people as I have seen at a dinner in London, but whatever their personal feelings may have been about each other, they appeared to have been harmoniously adjusted to create a cordial atmosphere.

Earlier in the day I made a tape recording, to be read with comments by other friends of Jean Monnet when we meet him in Paris on Friday. Each contributor is limited to 30 seconds of statement. I said:

"We all have a deep admiration and affection for Jean Monnet as a friend, and as one who should be credited with almost unique accomplishments. But in addition to those significant achievements which are familiar to the general public, I would, if asked to try to define in a few words his most important role, answer: "He is the greatest Political Philosopher of our Century.'"

November 13, 1968 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, during which we discussed arrangements for handling the dozens of Congressmen who will shortly visit here, many of them with wives and members of their staff. They will have to be briefed and entertained.

Lunched at the office, leaving early to motor to Richmond, where a ceremony was to take place at the Star & Garter Home for Disabled

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Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen. I have never known an occasion prepared so meticulously. We have been inundated by correspondence and telephone calls on this subject. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John (Augustus John's son) was to preside. He became involved, however, in an automobile accident early this afternoon and could not be present. I was asked to unveil a plaque erected in this home in honor of Captain H. Douglas Ives. His widow, now dead, left £180,000 to the organization.

A General read the speech the Admiral would have delivered. I followed with more or less these remarks:

Then the High Commissioner from Canada, Charles Ritchie, took up the refrain. Captain Ives, born in Montreal, educated in Canada and England, served with the Royal Highlanders of Canada throughout World War I. Thereafter he settled in New York as a naturalized American citizen.

I pulled a cord to withdraw a curtain from the plaque. This gave the photographers an opportunity to consume a quarter of an hour snapping chief officers of the home, Ritchie and myself, the Mayor of Richmond, and a few miscellaneous officials. Next we visited and talked to bedridden cripples, conversation interspersed with bursting camera bulbs. The final event was tea, where a hundred or more people sat in the main dining hall. I was much taken with the Mayor of Richmond, whose borough must surely be one of the most desirable in the world, since it includes Richmond, Hampton Court and Twickenham. To my delight, angelic Angela Limerick was near me at table.

When Ritchie and I arrived, separately, we were welcomed by swirling tunes from Black Watch Pipers. The same Pipers paraded around the dining hall, and were rewarded with the customary glasses of neat whiskey. Charles and I were photographed extensively with them.

Returned to the office.

Tonight I went to a white tie dinner at the Inner Temple, attended also by some of my fellow Benchers of the Middle Temple.

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Re STAR & GARTER HOME - Ives Bequest

I am particularly glad to participate in today's ceremony because, when I lived in New York, I knew Captain Ives.

He was a distinguished figure in that city, admired and liked because of his strong personality and personal charm.

This magnificent bequest by his widow appropriately commemorates his close connections with three countries -- Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

The objective to which it will be devoted is one that we all recognize as being entirely appropriate and desirable.

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The function at the Inner Temple was [redacted] called the Grand Day of the Michaelmas Term, presided over by the Lord Stow Hill (addressed always on this occasion as Master Treasurer). The guests represented a large range of interests. They were:

The menu was elaborate, commencing with Hunter's Soup, followed by Loster Risotto, Chicken Supreme, Potato Croquettes, Braised Celery, Cherries Kirsch and Cream, with the constant accompaniment of French wines. There were no speeches, but once the Cherries had been consumed, we moved to an adjoining room, where Dessert, Coffee, Taylor 1948 Port, and Hennessey Brandy were served. After a toast to the Queen, cigars and cigarettes were passed. At dinner I sat between Lord Stow Hill and the Lord Chancellor, who was reduced in terminology to being called Master Gardiner. Stow Hill, once Sir John Silkin, is an agreeable conversationalist. He said Grace in Latin at the beginning and at the end of the meal, and engaged playfully in remarks on the mysteries of established Latin Graces. According to him, his first one "Benedictus Benedicat" could be lent a number of constructions, but the concluding one in which the word Benedicat assumed another wording was to him mysterious. He said scholars had examined into this matter for centuries, but were yet unable to determine the origins of what he considered bastard grammar. It was a [redacted] delightful evening.

I went on from there to the Clermont Club, where John Aspinall had invited us to see a film of the animals in his private zoo. Through some mistake, the picture had been sent to Birmingham, and replaced by another of no consequence which he decided not to show. E, passionately interested in the subject of animals, [redacted] expected to join me, but as her dog Mosie was threatened by another stroke, she had him under [redacted] veterinary care, and could not be budged from his side. I stayed at the Club, engaged for some reason in an exposition on Devon adventurers in the 17th Century, until after midnight

November 14, 1968 - Thursday

E left for Paris this morning. I chaired a meeting of the United States Educational Commission. We had an important matter to decide, namely whether the budget curtailment of Fulbright funds was of such a degree as to make [redacted] continuance of the Commission

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OUR GUESTS

His Excellency D. K. E. Bruce, C.B.E.

The Right Honourable The Earl Jellicoe, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.

The Right Honourable The Viscount Boyd of Merton, P.C., C.H., D.L.

The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Chichester, D.D.

The Right Honourable The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

The Right Honourable The Lord Cobbold, P.C., G.C.V.O.

The Right Honourable The Lord Pearce, P.C.

The Right Honourable The Lord Beeching

The Right Honourable The Lord Carron

The Right Honourable The Lord Hartwell, M.B.E., T.D.

The Right Honourable Roy Jenkins, P.C., M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer

The Right Honourable George Thomas, P.C., M.P. Secretary of State for Wales

The Right Honourable Duncan Sandys, P.C., M.P.

The Right Honourable Aubrey Jones, P.C.

The Right Honourable Sir Keith Joseph, Bt., P.C., M.P.

The Right Honourable Raymond Gunter, P.C., M.P.

The Right Honourable Sir Dingle Foot, P.C., Q.C., M.P., The Treasurer of Gray's Inn

Sir John Mellor, Bt.

Sir William Armstrong, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Colonel Sir Arthur Young, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.

The Very Reverend R. L. P. Milburn, The Master of the Temple

Jack Hulbert, Esq.

J. D. Carleton, Esq.

Jeremiah Harman, Esq., Q.C.

Commander R. S. Flynn, Royal Navy, Sub-Treasurer

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meaningless. Finally it was decided that De Myers on his trip to the United States next month would tell our authorities how disturbed we all were here over the prospect of its activities becoming so limited. I undertook to write a private letter to Bill Fulbright about this, which I have sent off in these terms:

Lunched with Dick Ellis at Bucks, the only place in London that seems to serve partridges--extremely expensive they are. Dick is a wonderful fellow, now 73, occupied with managing in Great Britain the affairs of Interdoc, an international documentary and information center. He hopes to leave it next year, to engage in independent writing. In the last year he has seen Bill Stephenson once or twice in Bermuda. Stephenson has never completely recovered from a slight stroke, and unfortunately, like his wife, hits the bottle too vigorously--sad when one contemplates his remarkable abilities. Ellis is a mine of information about the operations of the British Secret Service, in which he so long served, and had some interesting things to tell me about Philby, as well as regarding others with whom he was closely associated who have been accused of spying. Had it not been for his kind and enlightened help, I never would have been able to set up the US Secret Intelligence Organization in 1941.

This afternoon at the office I saw Vice Chancellor Stewart of the University of Keele, who talked to me about his American Studies program.

Afterwards, I gave a cocktail party at home for members of the Board of Directors of the American Express Company. Those who came were:

When Joe Fowler was here, he told me of the contingency planning in connection with a possible, but not expected, devaluation of the French Franc. The British are naturally concerned over such an eventuality. They are somewhat inclined to what the Germans call "Schadenfreude", a term for taking delight in the misfortunes of others.

On November 12, Brezhnev outlined to a Polish Party Congress the Soviet view of the concept of their domination over individual Socialist States. He stated such States may adapt, but not deviate from Marxism-Leninism. Deviation within an individual State ceases to be the exclusive concern of that country's people, and becomes one of all Socialist countries when internal and external sources hostile to Socialism attempt to turn development of any Socialist country in the direction of the restoration of capitalist systems or constitutes a threat to the security of the Socialist community as a whole.

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November 14, 1968

Dear Bill:

I attended a meeting this morning of the United States Educational Commission, of which I am Honorary Chairman, but the proceedings of which I have watched with regularity and great interest. The British members are amongst the most distinguished in the educational life of this country, and devote an almost inordinate amount of their time to the affairs of this organization. The American members are equally diligent in their devotion to these duties.

The sharp curtailment of funds for the Fulbright grants for fiscal 1969-70 has caused not only unease in the Commission, but a profound feeling of discouragement. As you probably know, the British Government makes a contribution of about one quarter of that presently available from US Government funds. This enterprise, so closely associated with your name, and of which you are considered the patron saint, is, I think, as far as Great Britain is concerned, on the verge of deterioration to a point where I am not at all sure it will remain a worthwhile endeavor. The great reduction in appropriations means a rise in fixed administrative expenses to a degree where I seriously question whether, unless allocations for these programs are increased beyond present expectations, the Commission itself should continue in existence.

I am sure you have been approached on this state of affairs by similar representations from other European capitals. I have no remedy to propose, except the usual one of trying to restore in part, at least, the appropriation of funds for these purposes in a measure that would enable a continuation, even if on a somewhat reduced scale, of the projects that have been so markedly successful over a period of many years.

One of the suggestions made at the meeting today was that I write you informally on this subject, to express the hope of the British members that if you should

The Honorable J. William Fulbright,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

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have occasion to come to Great Britain in the next few months, you would be kind enough to meet them and allow them to tell you what importance they attach to maintaining this enterprise in a sound way, which present prospects make doubtful.

I realize fully how harassed you must be by similar appeals. From my own viewpoint, the Fulbright Program is perhaps the most useful cultural thing which I have encountered during my service abroad. It seems to me almost tragic to witness its usefulness being so diminished that it now prospectively finds itself relegated to comparative insignificance.

With best personal regards, I am

Ever yours,

David Bruce

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EMBASSY RESIDENCE - THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1968

5.30 - 6.45 p.m.

American Express Company Board of Directors.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Ammidon,
Chairman of the Board,
United States Trust Company of New York.

~~Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Black~~ (returned to the United States)
Member, Executive and Finance Committees.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Clark,
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

~~General and Mrs. Lucius D. Clay~~,
Senior Partner, Lehman Brothers.

~~Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Etherington~~,
President, Wesleyan University.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Henley, Jr.,
President, Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. King,
Partner, Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Merrill,
President and Chairman of the Board of Fund America's Companies.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Morton,
President, American Express Company & Chairman of Equitable Securities.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Owen,
President, Equitable Securities Corpn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Page,
Partner, J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Reed,
Director of various companies.

~~Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Roosa,~~
Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

~~Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Stone,~~
Chairman of the Board, Stone & Webster, Inc.

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American Express International, UK.

Mr. and Mrs. M.C. Elliott.

Miss Jean Evert.

Miss Eleanor Hall.

Mr. E. Hurner.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Marjoribanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Sandom.

Mr. and Mrs. T.P. Turnbull.

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Dined at the Beefsteak in the pleasant and instructive company of Lord Ferrier, who promised me a book on affairs in India, a country with which he is especially familiar.

November 15, 1968 - Friday

Flew to Paris this morning. Lunched with E, did some errands, after which we went to the party arranged for Jean Monnet by Max Kohnstamm, myself and others, as a delayed celebration of his 80th birthday. He insisted it be held at his place on Avenue Foch, but yielded, unwillingly, to our insistence the food, drink and service would be underwritten by myself and other friends.

George Ball flew over from New York for the occasion, and there were guests from all Common Market countries. Ex French Prime Ministers Rene Pleven and Rene Mayer were there, as were Gaston Paleskwi, Etienne Hirsch, Herve Alphand, Henri Bonnet, Bob Schzetzel, Bob Bowie, Kohnstamm, and Averell Harriman, who is 77 today. When we left, there were still 75 or more people milling around. The only formality was a warm eulogy by Hirsch, to which Jean modestly responded. I think Sylvia and he were really touched by the evident effusion of affection and admiration.

November 16, 1968 - Saturday

E left early this morning for London because of the unsatisfactory condition of Nosie. I lunched with Jacqueline and Jean Lambert at their apartment on rue de Lota. It is an attractive flat, with excellent furniture, pictures and bibelots. It is cold in Paris, about 45 degrees.

At five this afternoon I presented myself at 20 rue Jacob, where I found Cousin Natalie and her Roumanian friend Madame Lehovary. Natalie was in cracking good form--forever 92. No one seems to know exactly how old she really is. The threat of ejection by Monsieur and Madame Debre has at least momentarily diminished, for a lawyer has dug up some old French precedent establishing the right of an aged tenant to remain on for four years after notice to quit.

Her intellectual liveliness is astonishing. Attractive Denise Mayer came in to see her, and we had a feast of cakes, smoked salmon, fruit, tea and Port. Natalie ascribes her good health in considerable part to her sound digestion. She said once in her life she suffered an attack of ptomaine poisoning, but this was the only case where she had ever been indisposed.

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The newspapers have attacked Debré and his wife vigorously for the attempt to dispossess Natalie, and have termed her "the glory of the Latin Quarter." I riffled through masses of copies of letters, mostly abusive, sent to the really innocent Debré by artists and people of every description in that arrondissement. I really feel sorry for the Debrés, who made a heavy investment, intending to move their family into her house and the one adjoining; [redacted] now apparently they must suffer in patience a delay of four years before they can establish themselves.

I went rather late to have drinks and dinner with friends at the Travellers Club.

November 17, 1968 - Sunday

I awoke this morning to find a heavy snow has commenced. The skies were leaden at Orly. We had a half-hour delay while ice was scraped off the plane, then [redacted] a swift 50-minute trip to London.

This afternoon read telegrams and attended to correspondence, and made up lists of people to invite to the Residence.

E, Diana and myself dined together. Diana now is somewhat mobile, since she can be hoisted into a wheel chair with an extension for her plasterized leg.

November 18, 1968 - Monday

Jack Javits came to the office this morning. We talked politics. He thought Agnew being a candidate for the Vice Presidency cost Nixon tens of thousands of votes in New York State. I gave Jack my frank opinion of his advocacy of a North Atlantic Free Trade Area being inappropriate here, certainly at this time. I told him entirely apart from any possible merits in the suggestion, which are at least debatable, I was often asked by Britishers whether such a proposal would obtain a favorable vote in the United States Senate. His answer to that was "No". Javits sailed into his third term with his usual huge majority in New York State, where he is deservedly popular.

I lunched at the invitation of Lord Shawcross at the Guaranty Trust Company offices in Lombard Street. Dan Davidson, who took over from Lew Preston, and Sir Paul Chambers, formerly head of ICC and now in the Royal Crown Globe Insurance Company, were the others present. Shawcross and Chambers are skeptical about the optimistic statements

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given out by the Government regarding the economy and financial conditions here being substantiated by results later on. They think these affairs are in delicate shape. Chambers is a man of vast experience in business, and is well informed on public matters generally. During the war he was stationed in Germany, a country Shawcross also knows well. They quite properly regard Berlin as the chief danger spot in Europe, and cannot understand the folly which inspired Roosevelt et al to set it up on such a basis. I told them of my long existing apprehensions about possible devaluation of the French Franc and the consequences that would have for other countries. They both believe the German Government will be reluctant to revalue the mark, at least before elections next September. Meanwhile, the pace of the flow of French francs into Deutsch marks has accelerated to an alarming extent. France is estimated to have lost, since its spring troubles, about one-third of its huge gold and foreign currency reserves.

Saw George McGhee at the office. He no longer has a place in Texas, but has bought Chet Bowles' house in Georgetown. His wife and he expect to spend their time, except when travelling, between Washington and their farm in Virginia. They have six children. We talked about the German mark; George is firmly of the opinion that its revaluation would be an unpopular move in that country.

Senator Joe Tydings came to see me this afternoon with a friend of his, Raymond Mason, who has extensive banking and other interests in Florida and Ireland. Raymond is a cousin of Francis Mason. His financial banker and personal patron is Mr. Ball, aged 80, who more or less runs the vast interests in Florida of the late Alfred duPont. Bob Skiff obtained for him a couple of days ago, by making a trip to the airport, the signature of Anthony Eden, whom he intercepted on his way to Barbados, to a photograph given Joe by his grandfather, Joseph Davies. It was taken of President Truman, Stalin, Attlee, Churchill, Davies, and many others at the time of the Potsdam Conference. It is of historical interest, and highly prized by Tydings. The only person now living shown in it, whose signature he can still hope to get, is Gromyko; fortunately Churchill had written his, but Stalin's is lacking.

We dined tonight with the Kaisers, at 1 Cottesmore Gardens, the guests being:

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D I N N E R

In honor of The American Ambassador & Mrs. David Bruce

Wychwood House
Monday, November 18, 1968

GUEST LIST

The American Ambassador & Mrs. David Bruce

The Danish Ambassador & Mrs. Erling Kristiansen

Major Thomas & Lady Mary Harvey

Congressman & Mrs. Hale Boggs

Mr. & Mrs. Denis Hamilton
Editor-in-Chief, The Times

Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Agar

Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Sir John Foster, K.B.E., Q.C.

Miss Sally Boggs (niece of Congressman)

Hon. Martin Buxton (a solicitor, son of Lord Noel-Buxton)

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Lady Mary Harvey is a sister of Lord Leicester, and has a house on the Holkham Estate. Since Leicester has only daughters, it is believed that upon his death the house will pass to a cousin who has lived mostly in South Africa. I fear death duties will chop this inheritance so as to reduce the whole to small proportions, but perhaps before this occurs a disposition of it might be made to the National Trust It is, of course, of particular interest to Americans, because of the support, almost treasonable, in British opinion, by the famous Thomas Coke of Norfolk, [redacted] of the Independence of the American Colonies -- a professed admirer of George Washington--as well as one of the greatest agriculturists and sportsmen ever produced in England.

Hale Boggs, from Louisiana, was reelected, in spite of his courageous and unpopular views, from the standpoint of most Louisianans, on the Negro problem. He is a forceful, attractive man. Like Tydings, he condemns the seniority system that permits aged political hacks to dominate both Houses of Congress through Committee Chairmanships.

Denis Hamilton observed that working for Roy Thomson is a unique experience, especially since Thomson often suggests the Times spend more money in order to improve it.

Jack Javits told me he thought Bill Paley of CBS would be given one of the top diplomatic posts by Nixon, possibly London. I have known him many years. He has made a great fortune in his business, and is married to Betsey Whitney's beautiful sister, Babe.

George McGhee told me he had been much embarrassed by newspaper comment when he was in Germany about his desire to replace me in London. He said he [redacted] never made any such approach to the President. I answered that this gossip [redacted] never bothered me.

November 19, 1968 - Tuesday

While I was in Paris I heard a story about old Clemenceau, whose wife was American. The marriage was catastrophic, but he had a real fondness for our country. He last visited it at the age of eighty, and on this occasion [redacted] ate terrapin for the first time, went to the Bronx Zoo, and remarked on the current dance crazes: "So strange that while the posteriors of the dancers are so gay, their faces seem so sad."

In connection with Jean Monnet's ideas about greater [redacted] European unity, it is significant that the thirteen countries of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association have a

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population larger than that of either the United States or the Soviet Union. Their combined gross national products in real terms total perhaps a third as much again as that of the Soviet Union. Without closer integration, however, they are relatively powerless.

The British papers are having fun over testimony given by Mia Farrow, the 23-year old former wife of Frank Sinatra, in an obscenity case now being tried in a British court. She testified: "If you say ---- (a four-letter word not spelled out in the papers), that is the nicest thing you can wish anybody."

Berry Brothers, the wine merchants, issue a quarterly, written with great style, the contents of which are often of historical interest. The last one, received by me this morning, comments on the number of French Bourbons who were customers. Notable amongst them was Philippe Egalité. When he was to be sent to the guillotine within a few hours he called for breakfast, and finished off oysters, two cutlets, and the best part of an excellent bottle of claret. The richest man in France, he voted for the execution of his cousin, the King. He was a great Anglophile, importing from Britain clothes, carriages, saddlery, race horses and jockeys.

I presented this morning the State Department's highest award, the Superior Service Award, to Jack Herfurt. This was in particular recognition of his work in connection with the extradition of Ray. He is a remarkably competent officer, and should have a mission of his own.

The Burmese Ambassador, U Ba Saw, called on me. He was born in 1914, and educated at home. In 1944, after having left his country, he parachuted into it to take command of resistance forces in Akaran. After serving as Ambassador to Thailand in 1962, he was made Ambassador to Moscow in 1964, and came here directly from the Soviet Union. He seemed affable, friendly and intelligent.

Lunched at the office.

Lulu and Geoffroy de Waldner are staying with us.

Enoch Powell has again shaken the rafters with a violent speech against colored immigrants. Both Hartley Shawcross and Paul Chambers, who know him well, think him a dangerous and misguided fanatic. He takes no advice, and although a Tory, is probably the most disruptive influence in that Party.

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E and I left this afternoon by train for Reading, to attend the inauguration of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College program.

First there was a dinner on the campus of the University of Reading, and afterwards formal ceremonies, followed by a reception and open house at the headquarters building. The major speaker for the inaugural ceremony was Dr. Arnold Toynbee. This is a junior year program, developed by Randolph-Macon with the University. My reason for attending was the proximity of that college, located in Lynchburg, to our place at Staunton Hill. Randolph-Macon Woman's College was founded in 1891 as an affiliate of the Methodist Church. In 1965 there were 728 female students.

I made a speech and we returned to London on a late evening train.

Dr. Toynbee, at 80, seemed in the [redacted] plenitude of his mental powers, and has an exceptionally attractive personality. He is tenacious of his opinions, amongst which is complete disapproval of American policy in Vietnam. He said the Vietnamese had resisted Chinese domination for 2,000 years, except for relatively unimportant intervals, feels the country will be reunited under a Communist Government, but with strong nationalist tendencies would remain independent of China. He made the same observation about Thailand. I think this is bending a long bow. This topic was, however, only a small part of his discourse, which ranged brilliantly for an hour over thousands of years of human history.

November 20, 1968 - Wednesday

I started the morning by briefing a Congressional group and members of their staffs. Senator Sparkman, Senator Mundt, and others were there. I began by speaking of the financial crisis in France, which is to be discussed today in Bonn at a meeting hurriedly set by the Germans; Roy Jenkins went off from here at midnight to attend it.

Lunched at White's with Bowes-Lyon. He said he had done little shooting this year, since his wife was momentarily expecting a baby. These must have been long moments.

This afternoon Representative Lipscombe, Republican of California, and Congressman Rhodes, Republican from Arizona, came to see me. I enjoyed conversing with them. Lipscombe is on the Rooney Subcommittee and said he thought the Department was, on the whole, under financed.

Tonight we had another of our Soirees at the house, commencing at 10:30. Over 200 people accepted invitations to it, 198 were clocked in by the announcer.

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RECEPTION - WEDNESDAY 20th NOVEMBER 1968 - 10.30 pm.
Black Tie
or informal

Accepted

Lord & Lady Aberconway
Sir Michael & Lady Adeane
Mr. & Mrs. Geoffrey Agnew
Sir John & Lady Priscilla Aird
Monsieur Gerard Andre
Mr. & Mrs. George Axelrod
Sir John & Lady Balfour
Mr. Victor Barclay
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Bell
Mr. John Betjeman
Sir Isaiah & Lady Berlin
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Bonham-Carter
Miss Muriel Bowen
Mr. Henry Brandon
Mr. & Hon.Mrs. Christopher Bridge
Sir Walter & Lady Bromley Davenport
Earl & Countess Cairns
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Canfield
Lord & Lady Carrington
Mr. David Carritt (if possible)
Mr. Giuseppi Cecconi
Lord & Lady John Cholmondeley
Mr. & Mrs. Winston Churchill
Sir Ashley & Lady Clarke
Mr. Peter Coats
Miss Pamela Colin
Lord Crathorne
Mr. & Mrs. Aidan Crawley
Count Dominic de Grunne
Viscount & Viscountess de L'Isle
Marquis & Marquise de Miramon
Mr. & Mrs. Edward de Propper
Mr. Leo d'Erlanger
Earl & Countess de la Warr
Baroness de Waldner
Sir Philip & Lady de Zulueta (if possible)
Mr. Adrian Daintrey
Earl & Countess of Dalkeith
Lady Dashwood
Hon.Mr. & Mrs. William Douglas-Home
Earl & Countess of Drogheda (if possible)
Miss Ducane
Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Edelman
Sir William & Lady Elliott
Earl & Countess of Euston
Mr. & Mrs. Philip Fell
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Fisher
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. Stanley Flinck & Lady Rawlinson
Sir Edward & Lady Ford
Miss Joan Fitzgerald

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Sir John Foster
Mr. Hugh & Lady Antonia Fraser
Lady Katharine Giles
Mr. Ian & Lady Caroline Gilmour
Lord Goodman
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Grierson and
Sir Michael & Lady Stewart
Lord Harlech
Mr. Charles Harding
Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Vere Harmsworth
Lord & Lady Hartwell
Miss Joan Haslip, Madame Gomez, Mr. Peter
Wilson & Lord Dunsany
Mr. Edward Heath
Mr. Raimund & Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal
Sir Edward & Lady Hulton
Hon.Mr. & Mrs. Christopher James
Mr. & Mrs. Roy Jenkins
Mrs. Kenward
Mr. Felix Kelley
Mrs. A. Leslie King
Count & Countess Kinsky
Mrs. Nancy Lancaster
Mr. & Mrs. Osbert Lancaster
Earl of Lichfield (if possible)
Viscount & Viscountess Lambton
Marquis & Marchioness of Linlithgow
Mr. Selwyn Lloyd
Ambassador & Mrs. George McGhee
Miss Diana Makgill
Miss Beatrix Miller
Colonel John Miller
Mr. Raymond Mortimer
Mr. & Hon. Mrs. Ivan Moffatt
Mr. & Mrs. Ferdinand Mount
Mr. & Mrs. John Murray
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory Peck
Lady Rachel Pepys
Colonel & Mrs. Eric Penn
Earl & Countess of Perth
Lord Plunkett
Mr. James Pope-Hennessy & Miss Diana Crawfurd
Mr. & Mrs. Tristram Powell
Mr. Howard Railey
Mrs. Patricia Rawlings
Mr. Max & Lady Jane Rayne
Mr. Reffold
Mary Duchess of Roxburghe
Mr. Norman St.John Stewas
Lord & Lady St.Oswald
Mr. & Mrs. Duncan Sandys
Mr. Peter Shaffer
Lord & Lady George Scott
Mr. David & Lady Caroline Somerset
Sir Alexander & Lady Spearman
Lady Sykes.(if possible)

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Accepted ctd

Mr. & Mrs. Donald Tyerman
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Wells
Mr. & Mrs. Francis Watson
Ava, Viscountess Waverley
Mr. & Mrs. Peregrine Worsthorne
Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia & Mr. Neil Balfour
Marquis & Marchioness of Zetland (if possible)
Mr. & Mrs. Vane Ivanovic (if possible)
Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Lawson-Johnston

Ambassadors

H.E. the Iranian Ambassador
H.E. The Thailand Ambassador
H.E. The Swiss Ambassador & Madame Keller

High Commissioner

T.E. The Canadian High Commissioner & Mrs. Ritchie

Baltimore Sun - Mr. & Mrs. Charles Flowers

The Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
Mr. & Mrs. Bronson Tweedy
Mr. & Mrs. Sheldon Krys

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NOT YET ANSWERED.

Hon.Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Astor
Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Connolly
Lady Diana Cooper
Mrs. Donen
Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald (Knight of Glin)
Mr. & Hon.Mrs. Alastair Forbes
Mr. David Frost
Mrs. Leonore Gilbey
Mr. David & Lady Pamela Hicks
Marquis & Marchioness of Hartington
Mr. Anthony Harwood
Mr. & Hon.Mrs. Lees Mayall
Mr. Derek Hill
Earl Mountbatten of Burma
Countess Munster
Mrs. Quennell
Brigadier & Mrs. Geoffrey Hardy Roberts
Mr. Terence Stamp
Countess Potocka
T.E. The Chilean Ambassador & Madame Santa Cruz

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A number of the British present had come directly from the House of Commons, where there was a vote on the reform of the House of Lords carried by the Government. Hugh Fraser, however, said he did not anticipate that the measure would pass the House at this session when it was referred back to it after consideration by the House of Lords. The chief worry of those aware of the situation is over what may come out of the meeting at Bonn of representatives of the Rich Ten. Joe Fowler is there. Apparently no definite conclusions were reached before dinner, so a recess was taken and conversations will go on during the night. The French have lost about 700 million dollars from their reserves in two days. President de Gaulle has closed the Bourse, and most transactions in foreign exchange in European capitals are not permitted. American visitors here who have come over from France tell me they find it impossible in most hotels in London to exchange francs for sterling. This is a crisis of major proportions; whether it could have been averted is an interesting speculation. I have consistently worried about it since my letter to the President on this subject, written May 31, 1968. The suggestion has been widely offered that the Germans revalue their mark. One London newspaper, with customary tactlessness about the Germans, stated "This is the only decent thing the Federal Republic can do." In other words, they are being asked to sacrifice a part of their own prosperity and stability to support the failing economies and finances of less well managed countries.

I thought our party last night successful, if one can judge by the expressed reactions of many amongst this medley of people. The last guests left at 2 a.m., and I must confess to having been glad to go to bed.

Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia, a pretty young woman, gave me a book on her country, sent me by her father.

November 22, 1968 - Thursday

Senator Mike Mansfield came to see me this morning. I have always been an admirer of his, for I esteem him as a man of the highest character. His daughter Anne, now 29, lives in London, where she represents Charles Englehard interests. She is attractive and enterprising. Earlier on, she went to a University in Spain, where she did well and acquired what is said to be a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language.

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Mike talked interestingly to me of his conferences with the President leading up to the cease-fire in Vietnam, which he had long advocated. He believes the recalcitrance of the South Vietnamese Government to engage in these negotiations is probably due to a desire to save face domestically. I told him of my concern over the curtailment of Fulbright Scholarship funds, and what I considered the unwisdom of this action. He agreed, and thought there might well be a restoration, at least in part, during the next appropriation hearing. Bill Fulbright, according to him, remains intensely interested in this enterprise, for the development of which he deserves great credit. He thinks the cuts would not have been made in such overwhelming measure had Fulbright not been occupied with his campaign for reelection in Arkansas.

In connection with our briefing yesterday of Senators and members of the House, our people here prepared this review and outlook on British affairs. A useful by-product of hearings like this is [redacted] the necessity for preparing [redacted] such documents.

I had my regular Thursday noon meeting today with Phil Kaiser, Galloway, Cleveland and Spiers. We concerned ourselves almost entirely with the international monetary situation. We do not yet know what is evolving at Bonn. One thing is certain--the liaison on such matters between Treasuries, Central Bankers and Governments is imperfect. This is certainly the case in the United States. The resolution of such crises cannot safely be left to [redacted] technicians, for they involve grave political decisions. Unhappily our State Department for many years had not had a proper and necessary liaison with Treasury.

If the men in Bonn [redacted] work out some arrangement, I fear it can only be a stop-gap measure. It is a long time since the Bretton Woods Conference. I am inclined to think after the new US Administration comes into power it would be wise to convene a meeting on international monetary affairs.

Lunched at Boulestin.

Tonight we had a cocktail party at home from 6:00 to 7:30, to which we [redacted] invited the members of Congress who are now in London. To meet them, we [redacted] also invited people from the Embassy, members of the House of Commons, and others. As almost invariably and unhappily proves to be the case, a majority of the Congressmen and their staffs

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Britain - A Review and Outlook

Introduction

Political

Economic and Financial

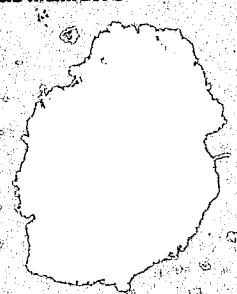
Labor-Industrial

- Incomes Policy
- Engineering Pay Dispute
- Industrial Relations
- Unemployment

Defense Policy

Foreign Policy

- The Special Relationship
- NATO
- Europe
- East-West Relations, Detente and Disarmament
- Rhodesia
- Nigeria
- Vietnam
- Middle East



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INTRODUCTION

Britain, today, is marking time -- waiting for the economy to stabilize, waiting for things to break its way on entry into the European Economic Community, waiting to see which way US policy will evolve as a new administration takes command, waiting to see how the situation clarifies in East-West relations and in Vietnam.

British affairs, foreign and domestic, continue to be dominated by the economic problem which is exemplified in the adverse trade and payments balances. Such other issues as Rhodesia, UK defense policy and UK support of US policy in Vietnam, which claimed wide public attention and caused considerable controversy as recently as a year ago, are now relatively quiescent.

Following devaluation of the pound last November, the Government adopted a strategy designed to make possible "export-led growth" on a long term basis compatible with a balance of payments surplus, and have adopted a series of tough measures (comprising expenditure cuts, major tax increases and restrictions on bank and instalment credit) designed to carry it out. The order of the day is economic retrenchment.

Politically, the Labor Government has had its worst year since it came to power in 1964 -- suffering unprecedented losses in local elections and parliamentary by-elections, and dropping to an all-time low in public opinion polls. There have been some recent signs of slight improvement, but Labor's chances at the next general election depend almost wholly on further sustained economic recovery.

The next general election must be called by March, 1971. On the present outlook it seems doubtful that an election would be called before the fall or 1969 and more likely in the spring or fall of 1970.

POLITICAL

The Labor Government has endured its most difficult year. In the six months following devaluation in November of last year, the standing of the Government sank lower than any Government in recent memory. By early spring public opinion polls were reporting a Tory advantage over Labor of more than 20%, the greatest margin between the two major parties since opinion-polling started some 30 years ago. Labor Party fortunes suffered further in parliamentary by-elections and local elections, with the Tories winning seats which had been in Labor's hands since the 1930's. Not only were there massive abstentions of the Labor vote in these elections, but also substantial swings directly from Labor to the Conservatives.

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The personal standing of Prime Minister Wilson, as well as many of his ministerial colleagues, was badly battered. At one point Wilson had the lowest popularity rating ever recorded for a Prime Minister. Certain decisions caused bitterness and resentment within the Cabinet; however, the Prime Minister was able to carry through without any wholesale reshuffle. Callaghan's resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer after devaluation led to a switch with Jenkins at the Home Office. Other major changes during the period found Stewart back at the Foreign Office, Barbara Castle as Minister of Employment and Productivity, Anthony Crosland at the Board of Trade, and Richard Crossman as overlord for social and health services. For a while Wilson's authority in the Cabinet seemed considerably lessened, and this was reflected within the Parliamentary Labor Party. Throughout the whole period, however, Wilson remained the one man who, when the chips were down, could muster enough support from all sectors of the Parliamentary Labor Party to assure a hold on the Party leadership. There was no other potential leader who was acceptable to all sectors of the party. This is why Wilson was never in any immediate, nor prospective, danger.

The main reasons for the Government's plight were devaluation (the need for which the Government had repeatedly denied) and the unpopularly stringent economic measures the Government was obliged to adopt in order to make devaluation work. The budget presented by Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins in March of this year was the most severe brought in by any Government since the war. Having decided on the policies necessary to deal with the economic situation, there was little more for the Government to do but sit and wait. It was with considerable relief that Labor MP's came to the end of the parliamentary session in July.

As the Labor Party floundered, the Conservatives, while benefitting from the adverse reaction of the electorate, strove to exploit the situation. They had only limited success due to the continuing relative unpopularity of Tory Leader Edward Heath and the difficulty of promoting a comprehensive set of policies while in opposition.

Since mid-summer the Government has recovered some ground. The gap in the opinion polls is not quite so large, and the Prime Minister's personal popularity has somewhat improved. At the party conference in October he made a fighting speech which gave some needed tonic to party workers. In late summer and early fall economic indicators began to bring some good news. But Chancellor Jenkins continues to warn that there is still eighteeen months of "hard slog" ahead. In addition should there be a devaluation of the French franc, with consequent adjustments in international exchange rates sterling would be adversely affected.

The keys to Labor's prospects are the performance of the economy and the credibility of the Prime Minister and his principal

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ministerial colleagues. Steady and sustained economic progress over the next year and a half is essential to Labor's chances for remaining in power. Beyond this is the question whether the Prime Minister can erase public memory of the discredit suffered by himself and his Government this past year and regain the confidence won during the first year and a half of Labor Government.

Most observers have assumed that the Prime Minister would not call a general election until near the end of the constitutional limit (i.e. five years from March, 1969) and that the fall of 1970 would be a likely time. In recent weeks, however, there has been speculation that a snap election might be called in 1969. While this possibility cannot be ruled out with public opinion in such a volatile state, the Government's plans are based on economic programs geared to yield most favorable results in about eighteen months to two years. Further, the parliamentary program seems to be designed to save electoral ammunition for the post-1969 period.

The current session of Parliament (begun October 30) is light on domestic programs because of the economic situation, but it has two important constitutional issues on the docket -- reform of the House of Lords and lowering the voting age. The Government proposes to abolish the hereditary basis of the House of Lords and to transform it into a working second chamber with less power, however, than the House of Commons. Prospects seem favorable, although there is disagreement between the parties on the timing of such reforms. On voting, the Government intends to introduce a bill to lower voting age to eighteen. The outlook for this proposal is more uncertain.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

Since devaluation of sterling in November 1967, British economic policy has been almost entirely oriented toward getting the balance of payments into surplus. The object of devaluation was to turn the chronic balance of payments deficit into a surplus of at least £500 million ($1¼ billion) for the indefinite future. A surplus of this size is deemed necessary to enable the UK to pay off its large international indebtedness and pursue a continuing policy of economic growth without the recurrent sterling crises of the past resulting in frequent economic freezes or so-called "stop-go" economic policy.

Following devaluation the Government adopted a strategy calling for a slowdown or contraction in Government spending and consumption in order to free resources to move into exports, domestic substitutes for imports, and investment. This policy was implemented by a series of measures, in particular, cutting

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Government expenditures, a tight Government budget featuring some $2.2 billion of new indirect taxes, an incomes policy limiting wage increases to 3½% per annum unless greater increases were justified by increased productivity, and ceilings on bank lending and instalment credit.

For some months following devaluation -- up to and even beyond the March budget -- there was considerable doubt as to whether the new rate for sterling and the economic policy measures would succeed. While exports rose at least as much as expected, imports had risen even more and the trade deficit was considerably worse than had been anticipated for the first months following devaluation. On the domestic front consumption increased markedly through March 1968 and there were few indications then that the business sector was responding to the new opportunities presented by devaluation.

By the late summer, however, things appeared to take a turn for the better. Exports had continued to rise and imports showed signs of leveling off, giving a sharply improved trade balance even though the October trade figures showed a largish disadvantageous gap. Consumption contracted sharply in the spring following the spending spree of the winter and in September was at a rate about the same as a year ago. However, consumption in the third quarter rose slightly and the Government felt it prudent to tighten further consumer credit. While the labor sector has never in principle accepted the mandatory ceiling on wage increases, the wage settlements since devaluation have for the most part been within the guidelines of the new prices and incomes policy.

Up to the summer of 1968, pressures on sterling had also been acute both as a result of the large balance of payments deficits and lack of confidence in the ability of the UK to effect a turnaround in its balance of payments. Members of the sterling area who had been loyal holders of sterling in the past were slowly but steadily liquidating their sterling balances, and it became evident that the UK could not sustain indefinitely this continuing attrition of its reserves. The gold crisis, which ended in the major financial powers closing the London gold pool, and pressures on the dollar also had a detrimental effect on sterling, the other major reserve currency.

In the summer of 1968 the UK authorities negotiated an agreement, the so-called Basle agreement, providing for $2 billion in standby credits from the other financial powers to help Britain finance any further drawdowns of the sterling balances. The British

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simultaneously negotiated agreements with the individual members of the sterling area which called for the latter maintaining certain minimum percentages of their reserves in sterling balances. Since that time the pressures on sterling have eased considerably and the improved trade balance along with growing confidence in the ability of the UK to move into balances of payments surplus has halted the outflow of funds and brought about an inflow of foreign exchange. This could be affected, as previously noted, by disturbances caused by weakness in the French franc and the over-valuation of the German mark. Current indications suggest, however, that the Government's economic policies are probably likely to succeed at least in the relatively near term.

LABOR-INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Incomes Policy

The Labor Government's incomes policy, which with periodic extensions and criteria changes has been in force for nearly four years, can be said to have justified itself economically, but politically it has alienated many trade union and left wing supporters. Due to continuous Government intervention there has been no damaging penetration of the current 3½% wages ceiling. Principal above-ceiling agreements have been justified either by productivity considerations or by the lapse of time since previous increases.

Current legislation expires at the end of 1969, and will not be renewed unless exports, balance of payments, and TUC voluntary restraint have not sufficiently improved. Future incomes policy has still to be decided by the Government, in consultation with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) (employers). The Government has made no commitments and stresses that all options are open. Meanwhile any TUC and employers suggestions for alternatives to wage-delaying legislation will be considered.

Government intervention has had an important effect on bargaining processes -- an estimated 300 companies a month are submitting settlements to the Department of Employment and Productivity, in addition to major national negotiations.

Government officials report that earnings rose 5.7% in 1967 and productivity 6% between early last year and early this year. Basic wage rates increased 3.1% between December and August.

Engineering Pay Dispute

The current engineering negotiations affecting 3 million workers and 4,700 firms represent the most serious potential threat to the Government's economic policy in the labor field. The claim, which the employers said would increase costs over the three-year period by 19½%, was made over a year ago and rejected by the employers last March; more recently, after more protracted

negotiations, the union turned down a 12% increase spread over four years.

Costs to the industry of a fully supported strike have been estimated at £100 million a week including £25 million weekly in lost export orders. It has been estimated that a long strike could jeopardize £650 million in export orders.

The union leadership's appreciation of the impact of a national strike on the British economy plus the advent of the Christmas season give reason for hope that this potentially serious strike may be averted.

Industrial Reations

The Government is studying a major problem set by the Donovan Report (Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations), namely whether there should be legal sanctions against unofficial strikes. The controversy has been heightened by this year's increase in such disputes. Although the report did not come out against legal sanctions in principle, it preferred to rely on reforms in bargaining techniques, grievances methods, and pay structures to improve relations. The CBI holds that a shift in bargaining practices, e.g., greater emphasis on local negotiations, must be matched by legal sanctions to counter irresponsible elements, also that unions should not in general enjoy legal immunity over sympathetic and inter-union strikes or those in breach of agreed procedure. Both the CBI and the TUC (which opposes strikes legislation) agree on accepting the other important Donovan Report proposal -- a Commission for Industrial Relations -- but both insist that it should not have power to make binding decisions. The Government reportedly does not welcome the idea of a Commission for Industrial Relations which would be independent but lacking teeth, though it approves of the Donovan Report proposal for a commission.

Unemployment

The trend is now downward, and there is optimism that given a normal winter the previously expected February peak of about 700,000 will not be reached. The seasonally-adjusted figure (2.4% in October) has now fallen for two months in succession after rising (though at a slower rate in the summer) since February. The CBI expects this trend to continue provided the exports improvement goes on (it could be checked by an engineering strike should that happen). Since consumer demand has not fallen to the extent expected, Treasury qualms have already resulted in a tightening of hire purchase conditions. Prices have not risen as much as was forecast, and the public

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has been putting less into savings. But from the Left, the Government is being warned of the consequences of another deflationary squeeze. It is argued that output per man has risen sufficiently to provide the labor for increased exports and Government expenditure without necessitating a fall in consumption or investment. But the President of the Board of Trade stated recently that the rate at which unemployment is reduced must depend on the rate at which the balance of payments improves.

DEFENSE POLICY

Two years ago many, if not the majority, of the actively controversial issues of British foreign policy were in the defense field: the stress to be placed on the British role in "Europe" versus "East of Suez"; the "proper" level of resources which a country like Britain should devote to defense; whether Britain's nuclear deterrent should be kept or scrapped. Today these issues are relatively quiescent. The decision to withdraw British forces from East of Suez and the Persian Gulf by the end of 1971 was announced in January of this year. Although this decision might be reversed by a Conservative Government if it came to power in time, the fact remains that the British have also decided to cancel many of the hardware programs (F-111's, 50 of which were being purchased from the United States; aircraft carriers, which are to be phased out in the same period) which would allow them to maintain an effective military presence East of Suez.

The United States was not happy with these British decisions, which were taken for economic rather than for soundly deliberated national security reasons. We believed that the UK had a major contribution to make to stability in Southeast Asia and the Gulf. We welcomed, however reluctantly, the simultaneous British decision to increase its contributions to NATO defense which followed from the new policy that henceforth the UK defense effort would be concentrated "mainly in Europe and the North Atlantic area". In due course this contribution will probably increase further as more forces are brought back from East of Suez.

We have welcomed also the UK assumption of the lead in the effort to secure a more rational discussion of European defense policies by the European members of NATO, and have assured the British that this effort will strengthen the ability of the United States to continue to play a major role in European defense, rather than having the opposite effect, as some fear. The British Secretary of Defense, Denis Healey,

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envisages the development of a European military association or "caucus", within the framework of NATO and we have encouraged this effort as a development which could prove consequential for the future. These ideas, in due course, could lead to common arms procurement and standardization. It remains to be seen whether Britain, and other European members of NATO, will be able to reach agreement on co-production of a new combat aircraft for the mid-1970's. This project faces difficulties, including the fact that such an airplane can probably be bought less expensively from the United States. But if the project succeeds, it will strengthen the European conviction that they can cooperate significantly in the defense field.

Britain's defense expenditure now runs slightly more than 6% of its GNP, one of the highest in Europe. However, the Government has decided to reduce the defense budget ceiling by 1972/73 to about £2,014 million ($4.83 billion) at 1968 prices* -- as opposed to a current budget of £2,271 million ($5.45 billion), in constant prices, and to reduce its armed forces personnel by about 75,000 from the present level of approximately 405,000. Whether and how fast these plans are actually put into effect, however, will be influenced by the course of developments in East-West relations, and by whether Czechoslovakia is assumed to be an isolated instance of Soviet behavior or represents a new pattern.

Although the Labor Government came to power on a platform of dismantling the "independent" nuclear deterrent it soon became clear that the Labor Government did not in fact intend to reverse the Tory policy. The program of four Polaris submarines, which are being built by the British with US technical assistance and equipped with US-made Polaris A-3 missiles and British manufactured warheads, will be carried to completion. These forces will be assigned to NATO and will be kept modern at minimum costs (i.e. the UK will not buy Poseidon). If and when Britain does get into Europe, the British nuclear force might in fact constitute the nucleus of an eventual European nuclear force.

FOREIGN POLICY

The Special Relationship

The US/UK "special relationship" (which may deny even exists, particularly since it has been cited by DeGaulle as a reason for excluding Britain from the Common Market) is a reality

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* £1,600-£1,650 million at 1964 prices.

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to Britain. In fact the British have stated in the North Atlantic Council that NATO is so vital to the west that members should pledge themselves to remain in the Alliance for an indefinite period after 1969 when any member may renounce the Treaty. After Czechoslovakia, Government leaders saw the need to strengthen NATO politically and make qualitative improvements in NATO force posture. Although the British argue that the Soviet military threat against NATO has not been significantly increased, they are nevertheless concerned about Soviet intentions in Eastern Europe and indirect dangers to the NATO area. They have taken a leading role in attempting to revitalize the Alliance and have pledged themselves to make useful if limited contributions to improving NATO's military capability. As indicated above, Government officials accept the American argument that an increased European contribution to NATO will facilitate continued US support for the Alliance.

Europe

Despite repeated French vetoes, the British application for entry into the European Communities, which is a major political goal, "is in and will so remain", as the Prime Minister said recently. Britain, Mr. Wilson stated, is determined to stand firm on her application and "be neither disheartened by obstruction nor distracted by plausible soi-distant alternatives or attractive and tempting blind alleys". Mr. Wilson made this statement shortly after Germany (supported by France) had advanced proposals for a "commercial arrangements" between the UK, other applicants to the European Communities, and the other European countries. This proposal is not compatible with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) nor is it (and this is the key political objection from the viewpoint of the US) linked to eventual membership for the applicants in the European Communities. The US therefore opposes the French-German proposal, as does Britain, although some of her neutral EFTA partners appear interested.

The British Government's position on entry into Europe is widely supported in the country, the business community and the political parties. The recent action of all three British political parties in joining Jean Monnet's Action Committee for a United Europe is further evidence of the British seriousness of purpose.

The British are realistic about the improbability of their joining Europe while de Gaulle is still in power. Nevertheless they are trying to create a political atmosphere which after de Gaulle, or even during his tenure of office, will facilitate their membership. They are making persistent efforts to find ways in which to develop closer ties with the Europe of the Six,

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underscoring particularly the need for greater European unity in light of the Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia.

In the face of French opposition to UK admission to the European Communities, British efforts to advance their objectives have been directed toward finding areas of joint activity in fields not covered by the Rome Treaty. Recent British activity in this regard has centered on the Western European Union as a forum to examine cooperative activities along the lines suggested by Belgian Foreign Minister Harmel, such as defense, foreign policy, arms coproduction, monetary policy and youth affairs.

At a meeting of the WEU ministers in Rome last month progress was blocked by the French Government which regards such efforts as undermining the European Communities and an attempt to get the UK into Europe by the back door. When the French blocked further consideration of the Harmel ideas in the WEU Council, the British Foreign Minister tried to induce the Five to move ahead without France to consider ways of promoting cooperation between the UK and the Five. His efforts are running into difficulties, largely because of the reluctance of the Germans to take positive steps toward cooperation with the UK in the face of France's negative attitude. Nevertheless, the British are continuing to try to generate momentum in their drive to get closer to Europe.

East-West Relations, Detente and Disarmament

The British Government was one of the most outspoken in the West condemning the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. It expressed its revulsion not only in public statements but by suspending the extensive UK-USSR program of cultural and other exchanges, although this policy was not generally extended to commercial dealings with the USSR. Similarly, the UK adopted a cool public posture toward the other Warsaw Pact governments which participated in the invasion. The British saw the invasion as a shock to efforts to find accommodation with the Communist world, and British leaders placed emphasis on making firm but non-provocative improvements in NATO's defensive posture. At the same time they stressed that it was no less important for NATO to remain an instrument for detente.

It remains the policy of the British Government to work for relaxation of tensions with the USSR, but like other western governments they think there must be a pause in light of Czechoslovakia. However, Czechoslovakia should not in their view be a permanent bar to finding ways to settle outstanding East-West problems.

The British are now considering how progress can be resumed on East-West issues, mainly in the disarmament and arms control

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field where they have been active for some time. They are in favor of continuation of the work of the ENDC, are urging prompt signature and ratification of the NPT, and are pressing their own ideas for control of chemical and biological warfare agents. The British have told us that they hope we will start talks with the Russians on strategic armaments as soon as we feel we can do so.

Rhodesia

Prime Minister Wilson has just made a new and serious effort to negotiate a settlement of the Rhodesia problem. Wilson met with Rhodesian leader Ian Smith in early October aboard a British Naval vessel in Gibraltar harbor. The result was a set of British proposals which would lead to Rhodesian independence before majority African rule in exchange for certain commitments by the white Rhodesians which the British hope would prevent them from perpetuating their control indefinitely.

The British terms have been sharply attacked by militant African states and by the left wing of the Labor Party as a "sell-out" of black Rhodesians, but the Smith regime claims they are too severe. Smith objects in particular to the British proposal for some form of external check on Rhodesia's power to amend its own constitution after independence. The British contend this is necessary to assure unimpeded progress to majority rule. The Rhodesians claim it would derogate from their sovereignty. While there are other differences between the British and Rhodesian positions, the question of an external check was the main bone of contention in the follow-up talks which British Minister without Portfolio George Thomson has just concluded in Salisbury.

Wilson has told the House of Commons that "narrow but deep" differences remain between the British and Rhodesian positions. He has asserted that no further British concessions are possible and the next move is up to Smith. Despite indications that Rhodesia is beginning to feel the pinch of economic sanctions, Smith has so far given no sign of budging on the key issues outstanding. The chances of the present deadlock being broken are reduced by the strong pressures against further compromise exerted on Wilson by vocal segments of his own party and the African Commonwealth States, and on Smith by the reactionary way of the Rhodesia Front Party.

Nigeria

British military assistance to the Federal Nigerian Government in its efforts to suppress Ibo secession and prevent the creation of an independent state of Biafra has provoked a storm of criticism in parliament and the press. Prime Minister Wilson has defended the Government's policy by arguing that Britain, as the traditional supplier of military hardware to the Nigerian armed forces, could not refuse assistance to a fellow member

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of the Commonwealth beset by armed rebellion. He has added that by supplying arms to Lagos the British retained a certain amount of influence on the situation which they were using to encourage a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

At the present time a stalemate has developed on the fighting front. After a series of reverses the Biafran forces are staving off final defeat with the help of new shipments of arms received through the Ivory Coast and Gabon presumably from French sources. This means that Lagos is likely to make new requests for arms from the British, and the Government may again find itself under attack from Biafran supporters in both the Labor and Conservative Parties. Meanwhile, the British can be expected to redouble their efforts behind the scenes to bring about a negotiated settlement. Both the Organization for African Unity and the Commonwealth Secretariat have made repeated efforts to bring the two sides together, but prospects at present look dim. In the absence of a settlement, the British are likely to continue sending needed supplies of arms and ammunition to Lagos. They are conscious that if British arms shipments were halted, the Soviet Union, which is already supplying jets to the Nigerians, would be only too happy to fill the gap.

Vietnam

British opinion on the whole has been critical of American involvement in Vietnam, with the strongest and most vocal criticism coming from the left wing of the Labor Party. Hence, the Government's stand in refusing to dissociate itself from the US over VN posed serious internal political problems for Prime Minister Wilson. The President's decision to limit the bombing of North Vietnam of March 31 eased the pressure on the Labor Government, and for the past six months or so Vietnam has not been a critical issue in British politics. The President's announcement of October 31 on the bombing halt and the broadening of the negotiations was warmly welcomed. The press in general and most of the public are critical of the Saigon Government's refusal to participate in the Paris talks with representatives of the Vietcong. The UK still retains its position as co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva agreements as these affected Vietnam and Cambodia, and it is also a co-chairman of the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos. This status has given the British a limited, but special relationship with the Soviet Union that they tend to value rather highly though it has not yet proved productive. No doubt the British would be pleased to participate in any broad conference covering a settlement in Indo-China, but they would not wish to press this point.

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Middle East

British policy with regard to the Arab-Israel dispute parallels that of the United States. The British authored the United Nations Security Council Resolution of November 1967 which established guidelines for a settlement in the Middle East. Additionally, they have given consistent encouragement and support to the efforts of Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations representative.

The British differ from us in their approach to the problem in only one aspect, and that a matter of degree. They tend to give a shade more credence to Arab claims of flexibility, and to regard the Israeli position as perhaps less reasonable than we do. However, our two countries have worked and consulted closely on the problem for some years. The British have a current door open into the area that we do not have, namely, diplomatic relations with every Arab state except Syria.

British influence in the Middle East is, of course, diminishing. They plan to withdraw militarily from the Persian Gulf area by 1971, and would have no further special political relationships thereafter with any Middle Eastern country East of Suez. They would continue to depend heavily on Middle Eastern oil, but would trust to their diplomacy and Arab desires for oil profits to keep themselves in business there.

They are as alert as we to Soviet ambitions toward the area, but will not take the lead in trying to frustrate or counterbalance them. Basically, they feel as we do, that the only effective barrier against the spread of Soviet influence in the Middle East is an early and equitable settlement of the area's problems, most particularly the Arab-Israel dispute.

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dropped out. These attempts to cater to the possible wishes of our Legislators follow an almost certain pattern. We receive exhortations from the State Department to entertain them in any way that might be pleasing to them, and after considerable preparation and outlays to comply with such wishes, most of our American guests are likely to cancel out. I do not blame them for preferring shopping, going to the theater and entertainment of a more personal kind to attending such gatherings, but it is embarrassing to ask British politicians to meet them and then not be able to produce our own people.

E went tonight to view "Hair", a play I have already seen. She was in company with Michael Astor, Anne and Michael Tree.

Every few days matters having no relationship to Embassy operations require attention. Princess Marthe Bibesco, of world-wide fame as an authoress, has asked her friend Evangeline to try to intervene with the University of Texas to accelerate payments to her to be made by the University in connection with the acquisition of the "Bibesco Papers". I talked to her agent, the well known book dealer in London, Anthony Rota, about this, but as seems to me entirely reasonable, the University in the apportionment of its budgeted funds cannot make advance payments in order to satisfy the immediate pecuniary needs of the seller. Marthe, now long in the tooth, lives in Cornwall. Her knowledge of financial affairs is minimal. She is the sole support of a crippled daughter, and probably also of her son-in-law. According to Rota, the Bibesco material is becoming rather thin, and I think they have done on her behalf an unusually satisfactory job of marketing it

November 22, 1968 - Friday

Louis Heren came to see me this morning. He is here temporarily from his duties as Washington correspondent of the Times. He had travelled extensively with President-elect Nixon. He was much impressed by the young men around Nixon, and by the skill with which the campaign was handled. He believes Nixon really intends, as he has stated, to get the best available people into top positions in Government, regardless of whether or not they were previously his supporters, or even whether they are Republicans. Louis is an interesting fellow, of a strongly independent turn of mind, no worshiper of power, riches, prestige, who likes to bring his analytical mind to bear on a human subject's intrinsic qualities.

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Lunched at Bucks.

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November 23, 1968 - Saturday

Marietta Tree arrived today from Nairobi, to stay the night with us before taking off tomorrow for New York. She was at a large African conference in Kenya, attended by people of many nationalities. She said it was striking to find old white settlers relying so implicitly for their security and prosperity on Kenyatta, who was once, of course, in the Mau Mau period, anathema to them.

This evening Katie and Walter Loucheim, who have just come over from Paris, where she was a delegate to UNESCO, dined with us, as did Ali Forbes. Ali has been seriously ill for some weeks. Since he is sensitive to sunburn, he took some pills in France this summer that are supposed to bronze and protect the skin. In his case the final reaction was violent, affecting, amongst other organs, his kidneys, which almost ceased to function. His blood count was also disturbing. He will get well, but meanwhile has to be careful about diet, and drink no alcohol.

Katie is pessimistic over the future of Cultural Affairs in Soate. She says John Rooney is opposed to any increase in the present heavily reduced appropriations. I had a reply today on the same subject from Bill Fulbright, in effect along the same line as hers.

After the others left I sat up late with Marietta. She is a remarkable woman, conscientious and public spirited to the last degree, but when away from serious subjects which occupy most of her time, gay and fun loving. She is lucky in being beautiful, talented and charming.

November 24, 1968 - Sunday

Beautiful crisp sunny autumn day. Margie and Bob McNamara dined with us tonight. They had arrived this afternoon from Bombay. Bob was interesting about his trip to Moscow, where although he did not ask for it, Kosygin insisted on a visit from him, which lasted an hour and three-quarters. Kosygin made unmistakably plain his hope that we would decide to confer as soon as possible with the Soviets on disarmament and security matters. McNamara agreed with him that the competition between the two of us, with its onerous financial burden on our respective populations, should at least be lessened. I imagine Kosygin had read McNamara's comments on this subject in his book, a dedicated copy of which he left with me. He says the international

currency crisis has already proved [redacted] harmful to his plans for raising large sums of money for the World Bank through bond issues.

I have never met any one more personally sympathetic than Bob, or whose mind moves more quickly. He is great fun to be with.

An Englishman who knows my interest in fox hunting sent me a survey of the continually mounting costs of keeping a hunter. In the Shires this now comes to almost $1,000 a year. The societies for the prevention of [redacted] hunting foxes and deer have had no success, for these sports attract even larger fields than ever. One of their advertisements quoted Oscar Wilde, who said fox hunting was "the unspeakable in pursuit of the uneatable."

November 25, 1968 - Monday

E and I lunched with Pat and Paul Gore-Booth at their house in Chelsea. This was in honor of Pat Dean, who [redacted] arrived in London this morning from New York, and will be here the rest of the week. The others were the John Freemans and Sammy Hood. It was a pleasant lunch, although there must be some tension between Dean and Freeman over the singular way in which the latter's appointment was announced nine months or more before Dean will have left Washington.

Afterwards, I went to the Kensington Olympia Station, where under the auspices of the English Speaking Union the Duke of Edinburgh transferred to me two British Railways coaches for permanent exhibition in the National Railroad Museum, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The guests were:

I had a talk with Lady Churchill, who plans to spend Christmas in Paris with the Soames. Everyone says Mary and Christopher are delighted with their assignment, as indeed they should be. He is the sort of John Bull type in appearance which the French really like. The ceremony was swift, Prince Philip presenting me the keys to the carriages, upon which I seized a microphone and delivered myself of these remarks:

Although I did not need to refer to them, I kept the notes [redacted] against the possibility of amnesia.

No function of this sort is complete without tea, so we had a good go in a large reception room. Former British Ambassadors to Washington Harold Caccia, David Harlech, Roger Sherfield, sat at a small table with me.

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THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

KENSINGTON OLYMPIA STATION CEREMONY
MONDAY 25TH NOVEMBER 1968

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GUESTS

*Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis	
*The Countess Alexander of Tunis	
Mr. Morris Barr	ESU Deputy Chairman
Sir John Benn	ESU Director-General
Mr. Frank Brickman	ESU Chairman Elect
*His Excellency The Hon. David Bruce	ESU Governor
Lord Caccia	
Mr. J. Bonham Carter	Chairman Western Region B.R.
*The Baroness Spencer-Churchill	
Mr. Arthur Codd	Alan Chadwick Ltd.
Brigadier L.L. Cross	
Rear Admiral Royer Dick	
*Air Chief Marshal Sir William Elliot	
Colonel Thomas Finneran	U.S. Army.
Mr. Harold E. Fuller	National Railroad Museum USA.
Brigadier Sir James Gault	
Lord Harlech	
Lt. General Sir Ian Jacob	
Rear Admiral Louis J. Kirn	U.S.Navy and Air Attache
*General L.L. Lemnitzer	Supreme Allied Cdr.Europe.
Colonel Sir Stuart Mallinson	ESU Governor
Lord Mancroft	
Mr. R. Mardin	Elliots of Reading
Sir John Martin	
Mr. William McAlpine	Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd.(BR
Mr. F.D. Pattisson	Divisional Manager W. Region
Mr. R. Preston	Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd.
Lt. General Sir Harold Redman	
Sir Samuel Salmon	Mayor of Hammersmith
Mr. J.H. Scholes	Museum of British Transport
Brigadier E.J. Shearer	
Lord Sherfield	
Major General Sir Kenneth Strong	
*Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer	
*Admiral W.F.A. Wendt	C.I.C. U.S. Forces Europe.

* To be presented to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh

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Speech given on the occasion of the hand-over of two Railway Carriages to the Railroad Museum in Wisconsin - November 25, 1968

Your Royal Highness, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I accept with great pleasure this wonderful gift of two railway coaches used during the War by the late Sir Winston Churchill and General Eisenhower, which are to be sent to the United States, there to form part of the collection of the Railroad Museum in Wisconsin.

These coaches are, of course, of historical significance, and they will find themselves in my country in company with the Dwight D. Eisenhower Locomotive, built in Doncaster, and given to the same Museum by the British Railways Board at Southampton four years ago.

Many interesting objects, including ocean liners, and the London Bridge, seem to be finding their way across the Atlantic.

I can assure you that, in this instance, your gift will be cherished and gratefully maintained.

Apart from the immediate subject which has attracted us all here, I would like to make a short personal observation on the British Railways system, whose representatives are about to launch these coaches on their Transatlantic adventure. In my younger days, I was a director at home of a locomotive company and of several American railroads. I cannot help but feel that criticisms directed against passenger service on the British Railways are generally unjustified when comparisons are made with conditions elsewhere in the world.

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I have been in almost every region of the British Isles at one time or another by rail, and I have nothing but the highest praise for the efficient and courteous management I have everywhere observed.

I am a confirmed admirer of your System, which has certainly contributed largely to the enjoyment of at least one foreigner in his travels around this beautiful land.

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Stopped on the way back at Bluett, and fell for a blue and white beaker.

Tonight E and I invited to Albany Eleanor, Henrietta, the Skiffs, the Kryses, and Mr. Westover for drinks. They all politely said they thought the place lovely, which I hope is true.

We came home for a late dinner, to which Diana wheeled herself in.

During dinner I was called by Lynda Johnson Robb from the White House, who said she was going to the Far East to see her husband, and after a stay of an unspecified time would return via London, where she hoped to arrive about December 21. The answer was obvious, I warmly invited her to stay with us. She said she did not want her plans known, but I imagine we will shortly [redacted] have Secret Service men making the usual preparations.

November 26, 1968 - Tuesday

William Fraser, Managing Director of British Petroleum, came to see me this morning with one of his officers and our own Petroleum Attache, [redacted] McGrath. Fraser was a friend of my employer, John Semmes, when I was a lawyer in Baltimore, and is related by marriage to the Semmes. John died a year or so ago at the age of 89. Fraser's own father, one of the founders of British Petroleum, now Baron Strathalmond, is an interesting character, stubborn, whose Scottish insistence on honorable dealings made it almost impossible for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company under his supervision to conduct business in Iran during the Mossadecq period. This Fraser is one of BP's seven managing directors, with responsibility for North America. He told me of their plans which represent a 300 million dollar investment for refining and distribution facilities on the US East Coast. Fraser was for some years a lawyer in New York, and uncommonly familiar with our anti-trust laws; he seems to think there will be no problem in this case. His associate, Robert Belgrave, is on BP's policy planning staff, and has recently been in Alaska. They both think as the present pool is drilled up there may be, commencing in 1972, a flow of petroleum that will finally reach [redacted] 3 million barrels a day. To dispose of it will itself be a problem involving, amongst other arrangements, some sort of agreement between the Canadian and American Governments. They are already chartering tankers to take off oil in ice free water at whatever terminus is selected for the pipeline.

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The proposed pipeline would have a diameter of 42" or 48", which cannot be supplied from any one source. It is thought there may be sufficient facilities in Japan, Germany and the United States to meet the needs. Since tankers would presumably have to be of American registry, it would be desirable to have them built in American shipyards, none of which are, however, equipped to construct the large sized ones. Messrs. Fraser and Belgrave wanted nothing from me except to acquaint me in a general way of what their company has in mind. Later on, I dare say I will hear more of their problems.

Lunched with Martine de Courcel at Cafe Royal. This winning woman has been out of circulation for a long time, suffering from a displaced disc. Since she is a ski champion, the prospect of being barred a considerable period from her favorite sport is gloomy. The Courcels have been here almost as long as ourselves, and are faithful and delightful friends. We talked about lighter subjects than the currency difficulties in France.

Thus far in the week there has been little agitation in the foreign exchange markets, as well as no significant rise in the price of free gold. I should think such comparative quietude does not necessarily foretell that the financial waters will remain calm. One side effect of the conference in Bonn last week is a rumor reported in the papers here that Prime Minister Wilson called German Ambassador Blankenhorn to No. 10 Downing Street at one a.m. in the morning of November 20 and through him threatened the Germans with reductions in the British Army of the Rhine unless they revalued the mark. Joe Fowler is also said to have strongly favored revaluation, but I think it is generally regarded by objective observers that the Federal Republic would have been foolish and might have lost its government if they had assented to an action so contrary to their own national interests and asked of them as a possible solution to a crisis not of their own making. I shall talk to Herbert Blankenhorn about this at a later time. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Castiella of Spain appears to have proposed that both the United States and Soviet Russia withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean. This is said to have occurred in discussions with Dean Rusk in Madrid last Monday. I think the Secretary's answer was excellent. When queried, [redacted] his spokesman [redacted] stated "It is not the Secretary's practice to authorize comment on the subject matter of his conversations with other Foreign Ministers."

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Hugh Cumming came to see me this afternoon. We [redacted] rehashed old problems which had engaged our attention when we were associated together in State. Hugh, [redacted] 68, is in retirement, and seems in the best of health.

Frank Pace and David Stewart called on me, then went off for a further discussion with De Myers. Frank is head of the Federal Government's Educational Television Authority, Stewart is with Roger Stevens at the White House. They have been here for talks with BBC and ITV officials, to determine what sort of joint arrangments they might make in this field.

Sandy Menter is our expert on cigars. I went to his office this afternoon to look at an impressive assortment displayed on his table, from which he was kind enough to let me select a few boxes. They are all made in the United States, but some of them still have Cuban tobacco in them. Because of the embargo against Cuba, Havana cigars are not purchasable by American citizens. One can, of course, obtain them in foreign countries without using dollars to do so. I do not intend to buy any myself, which may be a slightly hypocritical exercise of virtue, since I still have a small supply purchased by me long before the embargo.

Tonight at Albany we invited Captain Adams and Colonel Chetwynd-Talbot to join us and Mollie Buccleuch in seeing the apartments. Captain Adams had been secretary for 37 years, in which capacity he was the czar of the establishment. He knows every sett of chambers intimately; it was quite fascinating to hear him explain what changes, down to the smallest detail, had been made in our own place during his period of authority. After downing a couple of jumbo martinis, he declared himself pleased with what has been done. Col. Chetwynd-Talbot is feeling his way under the aegis of the good Captain, who in spite of advanced years is still interested in the management of this enterprise.

Dined at home with Diana.

November 27, 1968 - Wednesday

Jean Monnet came to see me this morning. He is here for a short visit, in the course of which he is [redacted] seeing the leading politicians of every party, except the Prime Minister. He intends to leave Paris in early December for New York and Washington, where he will meet the President-elect and his principal Cabinet appointees,

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who, it is said, will be selected in early December. Jean feels that the [redacted] publicized row between the Germans and British over mark revaluation has, at least temporarily, soured what has never been a satisfactory relationship between the two Governments. He thinks an international monetary conference next year inevitable and desirable. The early announcement of it would be helpful in that it might lessen speculative fevers.

This is E's birthday. We lunched together in the Ladies' Annex of the Turf Club. Afterwards, I had a talk on the sidewalk with Herman Van Roijen, the Netherlands Ambassador, who [redacted] dined last night with Herbert Blankenhorn, the German Ambassador. Blankenhorn [redacted] described his early morning meeting at 10 Downing Street with the PM, Jenkins and other Britishers as being considerably less heated than the newspapers allege. It does seem probable, however, that at the Bonn conference Roy Jenkins indulged in [redacted] for him, an unusual display of temper in connection with his advocacy of revaluation of the mark. Joe Fowler [redacted] the same line. It is rumored that [redacted] Kiesinger, as well as Blessing, might have given in, had it not been for the condemnation of such action by Strauss, Schiller and other members of the Government. I cannot myself understand how on cold reflection the Germans would have been content to take a step which would probably have caused the overthrow of the Government, and was most certainly contrary to their national interests.

Tattie Bell, Tuohy Spaatz's daughter, came to the office on my invitation this afternoon, to look at the prints. She and Walter are going to the United States to spend Christmas with her parents, but will return here next year to occupy their flat until such time as Walter may have settled on his future career.

Tonight we dined with Sir Martin and Lady Charteris at Friary Court, St. James's Palace, before going on to the Queen's evening reception at 9:45 at Buckingham Palace.

We had submitted a request for a moderate sized delegation from the Embassy, consisting of the Kryses, Menters, Tweedys, Colonels Finneran and Cutler with their wives, Admiral and Mrs. Kirn, the Halls, the Herfurts, General and Mrs. Lightner, Admiral and Mrs. Wendt, the Spiers, the Clevelands.

Phil Kaiser is down with influenza, so they could not attend. It was decided to present eight Americans; the Clevelands, Spiers, Wendts and Lightners.

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This function at the Palace is much simpler than it used to be when we first arrived, for then we were at the end of an almost interminable line of diplomatic delegations. Now we are fourth on the list, preceded by the Chilean Santa Cruzes, the Spanish Santa Cruzes, and the Doyen from Luxembourg, André Clasen and his wife, and followed by the de Courcels and the Peruvian Ambassador.

The Charterises had been on the South American tour with the Queen, and Prince Philip, and he is a member of the Royal Household. During their stay in Latin America they [redacted] plied in Chile with pisco sours, a potent drink taken usually as a cocktail, and as I remember it, originating in Peru. They brought ingredients back with them, so those of their guests who wished for this unusual experience had pisco sours a l'Anglaise. I [redacted] familiar with this drink years ago in Peru, but when given a case of it by that country's Ambassador in Washington, never succeeded in confecting it properly. It has delayed action, like a mint julep--an hour after absorbing two or three of them one feels as if one has had the proverbial kick of a mule. They had also brought back avocados, which were particularly good tonight mashed up and served as a first dish at dinner. There were about a dozen guests, including Lord and Lady Euston, the Caccias, Lady Fairfax, Ted Heath, and a couple of other members of the Royal Household. Their apartment in St. James's Palace, like others in it, is beautiful.

All went swimmingly and delightfully. Lady Euston excused herself before dinner was over, since she had to be at the Palace well in advance, for attendance on the Queen. The rest of us relied on our host and hostess to make a move at the proper time. This turned out to be a great mistake, for I only learned afterwards that Martin Charteris is famously unpunctual. He told us he would deliver us at our destination almost around the corner, so we would be there as appointed. Unhappily this did not prove to be the case. When E and I arrived, we found the Queen and Prince Philip, several minutes in advance of schedule, had already passed by the American delegation, the appropriate members of which were presented to them by Stan Cleveland. An Equerry insisted on stationing us in a corner where before long the Queen arrived, and said to me she was happy to see us, because she feared perhaps we had a new Ambassador. I made my apologies, and she thought the incident diverting. Following that, we did catch up with the rest of the Royal procession.

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As usual, this reception was one that could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world. At the buffet I had a chance to talk to Herbert Blankenhorn about his postmidnight call on the Prime Minister. He said it had been exaggerated, except that he felt isolated, seated alone on one side of the Cabinet table, with the PM, the Foreign Secretary and Roy Jenkins confronting him. He stated there had been no explicit threat to reduce the Rhine Army if the Government did not revalue the mark. He deprecated what he considered malevolent newspaper reports on the subject, but did think the publicity given it resulted in a noticeable tension between the two Governments, which would after some months be alleviated. I think our staff sent an excellent telegram reporting on this subject.

Amongst many others, I had a word with Martin Charteris, who, while downing a glass of champagne apologized for having detained our company at his house, and said he was in the "doghouse".

Thursday, November 28, 1968

E and I set off this morning at ten o'clock for the Thanksgiving Services (this is an American holiday, so the Embassy is closed) at the US Navy Chapel, St. Mark's Church in North Audley Street. There I read the President's Proclamation. Admiral Wendt, Commander in Chief, US Naval Forces, Europe, handled the Old Testament Lesson, and the New Testament Lesson was spoken by Laurence Bergquist, Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce. The service, interspersed with hymn singing, lasted about an hour.

We went home, where we gave a lunch for:

Later E and I went to Albany, where we made final arrangements for the stay, commencing tomorrow, of Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Connors of California, to whom we have lent the apartment.

Tonight we attended the annual banquet of the American Society in London at the Dorchester. This followed the traditional line. John Maxwell and his wife, he being President of the Society, ourselves, and Quintin Hogg, the guest of honor, received the 200-odd people who came for this occasion. After they passed by there was an interval of drinking, before we filed in for dinner. I sat between Lady Fogarty and Quintin Hogg.

We had eaten turkey for lunch, prepared in an exotic way by our Russian chef, who does not know a corn fritter from a dumpling, but at least makes a dish look attractive. I cannot say the same for what

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THANKSGIVING LUNCHEON - THURSDAY, November 28, 1968 - 1 p.m.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Countess of Perth
Sir Steven Runciman
Lord and Lady Hartwell
Viscount Harcourt
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. and Mrs. Hamish Hamilton
Mr. Lanning Roper
Mrs. Polk Guest
Mr. Duncan Sandys
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stettinius
Mr. Kenneth Lane
Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Amis
Mrs. Ryan Jr.

[redacted]

Regretted

Lord Perth
Mr. and Mrs. John Updike
Sir Edward & Lady Ford
Mrs. Sandys
Mr. & Mrs. Fenston
Lord & Lady Drogheda

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was presented us by the Dorchester, but there was turkey, preceded by river trout. At our own lunch we had, in addition to Moselle, a good Cos d'Estournel 1952. The Dorchester gave us their run of the mine white and red burgundy. The affair turned out pleasantly. I proposed the Toast to the Queen, to the President, then read the President's Proclamation, winding up with a Toast to "The Day We Celebrate." Hogg had to leave before this took place, to cast a vote at the House of Commons, but luckily, when I was attempting facetiously to fill in for him, he reappeared and delivered one of the best speeches I have ever heard.

November 29, 1968 - Friday

Went to Mr. Austin to have my teeth cleaned. This is for me always an enjoyable experience, and I have no reason to think his professional work is not as good as his conversation.

Lunched at the office, then attended with E a two o'clock wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where Lord Strathnaver and Eileen Elizabeth Baker submitted to the matrimonial knot. Our reason for going was a request from Merian Cooper, now temporarily living in Vienna, to represent his family on this occasion. The bride's mother is either his godchild or his niece. At any rate, I knew Mrs. Baker's father, Cooper's brother, when he was Legal Counsel for Pan-American Airways. The bridegroom's mother, the Countess of Sutherland, is a niece of the late Gordie Sutherland, who left her Dunrobin, his Rackman castle in Scotland, which she has turned into a boys' school. Everyone says she is unusually bright and charming. The bridegroom was a splendid looking man of 21, about three years younger than his pretty companion; they met when they were university students together. Eric Dudley, once married to Gordie's sister, sat in a pew opposite us. I feared for his life, as he looked ghastly, and remained seated during most of the ceremony, with sweat pouring down his face.

Later in the afternoon I left by train with Spider Quennell for Bletchley, whence we motored to Easton Neston. That evening and the next day, when Evangeline came down, the house ebbed and flowed with guests, including Robin and Rory McEwen, Cecilia and Romana, the Lunds (he the representative in London of Kuhn Loeb), Michel and Marina of Greece, Juby Lancaster, and others.

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Alexander Hesketh, aged 18, who never could keep up in school, has now applied his energies to designing, and expects shortly to produce a swing-wing airplane. I was astonished by his seeming knowledge of airplane design, and mechanics. He thinks the principle of his plane, as respects vertical take-off and landing, will, when properly applied, make helicopters obsolescent.

It rained all day Saturday; only Lund ventured out with a gun, and returned with 15 pheasants.

December 1, 1968 - Sunday

E and I came back to London by train in time for lunch and dined with Diana, who is making rapid progress.

December 2, 1968 - Monday

Philip Crowe came to see me this morning. He is over here in connection with his wild life conservation project. A friend of Nixon, he is thinking of coming back into ambassadorial life, if he can find a quiet post. He couples his valued and useful efforts to conserve rare species of game and fish with a satisfactory sporting life. He has just been shooting partridges in Spain, boar and stag in the Netherlands with Prince Bernhard, and is now off to pursue pheasants in England. He is organizing an effort to try to persuade the Danes to stop the netting of Atlantic salmon off Greenland. He said the effects of the trawling done in that area were apparent this summer in many formerly famous rivers. He [redacted] killed only one salmon on the Restigouche, and [redacted] saw few when he fished in Iceland.

Lunched at Bucks.

Geoffrey Agnew [redacted] advised me not to miss the Van Dyck exhibition at his establishment, since he doubted whether ever before had so many fine examples of a famous artist's paintings been obtained on loan for public presentation. It was a marvelous show. Lots of people there, paying five shillings each for the benefit of a charity.

The growth in national expenditures in Great Britain is matched by those of local authorities. Leslie O'Brien, Governor of the Bank of England, recently stated that last year all local authorities had spent 5,000 million pounds, or nearly one-sixth of the gross domestic product of this country. This figure was double the outlays under the same heading in 1960.

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Tonight went to the Savoy, where the Pilgrims gave a dinner for John Freeman. Sat between R. H. S. Crossman and Lord Cobbold. Gavin Astor, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, has jazzed up these meetings. There was an excellent attendance, including such miscellaneous characters as the Greek, Belgian, Norwegian, Spanish, Luxembourg, Chilean, Netherlands, Danish, Turkish Ambassadors, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor, the High Commissioners for Trinidad and Jamaica, not to mention other [redacted] eminencies.

Crossman is an amusing conversationalist, brilliant, intellectually, strongly opinionated in his views. He told me that although he had been a classical scholar, he now opposed the teaching of Latin and Greek as required subjects. David Harlech presided, and offered the Toasts. He was followed by Gavin, then Crossman proposed the health of John Freeman. This proposal, wittily done, contained allusions to the days when the two subjects had been in college together. Some of the guests afterwards complained they thought certain of the remarks were malicious, but such is said to be one of Crossman's habits.

Freeman made an impressive and masterly speech. I do not think I was influenced in this judgment by his kind remarks about myself.

December 3, 1968 - Tuesday

Bill Chapin and I went down this morning to the Foreign Office to see Lord Shepherd, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, about US ship visits to Hong Kong. Jack McCain has been pursuing this matter energetically. After considerable [redacted] dissension at home between Defense and State, it was decided to instruct me to raise it officially with the British here. Shepherd, who [redacted] once had business interests in Hong Kong, is familiar with the situation there, and made what I thought a reasonable proposal about our plea, which I reported thus:

Back at the office, I received the Sudanese representatives of Prime Minister Majoub of Sudan, who is seriously ill in a London hospital. Although diplomatic relations between his Government and ours are no longer maintained, the President generously sent him messages of sympathy, and also a doctor from the United States to consult with his own physician. I made this report:

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy LONDON

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Control: 14790

Date: Dec 3, 1960
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Cipher: State

ACTION: SecState WASHDC 7537

INFO: Amembassy Khartoum 59

LONDON 1479

REFERENCE: STATE 279953

I received today at request of Sudanese Ambassador three persons on behalf of the Sudanese Prime Minister, who called to express their thanks for the courtesies extended by USG in connection with the Prime Minister's illness. The individuals were Dr. Abdul Halim, the PM's doctor, Sami Majoub, the PM's son, and Mohamed Khotali, the PM's son-in-law. They asked me to communicate to our Government their deep appreciation and that of the PM, and especially to have this message of thanks brought to the personal attention of President Johnson for the courtesies and kindness accorded the PM. They also asked particularly that the thanks of the PM and themselves be extended to Dr. Huston Merritt, whose services and advice have been so helpful.

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Approving Officer:

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We had a lunch at home today for Diana Cooper, Diana Phipps, Alistair Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Gendel, and John Craxton.

This group proved, as might have been expected, capable of snappy conversation. I persuaded Alistair to return to my office with me, to tell me of his adventures during the Presidential campaign. He has come here primarily for the wedding of his step-daughter, and will soon return to the United States to marry off his daughter. I know no one like him for facility of speech and picturesqueness of phrase. He inscribed a book containing a collection of his broadcasts and articles, writing as would a physician "R_X: One or two to be taken at bedtime as patient requires." I took six in a row last night, and can hardly wait for another dose.

Major General Robert C. Kyser, US Army, Commanding Officer of COMZEUR, who has been cooperative with our people here, paid a farewell call on me this afternoon. Afterwards, I attended a meeting of the Governors of the Peabody Fund at Coutts Bank. This must be one of the best administered charities in the world. The rents are the lowest in London; despite this, by wise management over a period of 100 years, the original grant of something in excess of £500,000 is now represented through investments in properties by assets probably worth 30 million pounds.

At home I found Andrée and André de Vilmorin had come to drinks on their way back to Paris. They had been visiting old friends in England, and brought us some pheasants. They are a particularly attractive couple whom we have known well for twenty years. The famous old Vilmorin seed business is still flourishing; André makes many visits to the United States in connection with it.

December 4, 1968 - Wednesday

The Country Team meeting this morning was taken up almost entirely with an authoritative and instructive exposition of international monetary and trade problems by Stanley Cleveland. Pressures on the pound and the franc are continuing this week, and are by no means satisfied. Another crisis may [redacted] arise within the next few months.

Hartke, Democratic US Senator from Indiana, called on me. He is here sponsoring [redacted] voluntary restraints on steel exports to the United States. This is something he has persistently advocated. His arguments are set forth in this report.

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ACTION : SecState WASHDC 7577 7578

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SUBJECT: Voluntary Restraints on Steel

1. Senator Hartke had meeting yesterday with group consisting Lord Melchett, Lord Layton, M. Wiltman and J. Driscoll of British Steel Corporation and Sir Wilton Lee and A. Mortimer of British Independent Steel Producers' Association. Following are highlights:

2. Senator observed reasons for acting to limit steel imports into U.S. now stronger than ever (1968 imports expected top 18 million tons) and said he will introduce steel import quota bill early in January. Senator thought bill would pass Congress without difficulty; that new President would not find it easy veto bill (even if he wished) and bill could be law sometime between March and June.

3. Senator suggested real answer current problems arising out of world excess capacity probably lay in international conference that could elaborate appropriate international agreements, but that

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opportunity do this in Kennedy Round had been missed, and too late convene conference that could act in time on situation now causing concern in U.S.

4. Senator said that best way dealing with current U.S. import problem would be for major European producers and Japan to agree on voluntary restraint in their exports to U.S. Senator added whole purpose his trip was urge Malchett and others follow this course. Senator thought that he would in any case introduce his quota bill but if major producers could agree on voluntary restraint he felt confident he could muster enough support to delay action on quota bill until effects voluntary restraint could be examined.

5. Malchett said ESC view is excess capacity in major producers outside Japan probably no more than needed for prudent management. Problem is basically Japan in sense greater part of new postwar capacity now overhanging world market has been in Japan, and British understand Japanese plan reach 80 and perhaps 100 million capacity by 1975. Other aspect of Japanese problem arises from Japanese pricing practices in world markets. Malchett suggested Japanese prices not commercially sound, but fixed primarily to place Japanese

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exports and earn foreign exchange.

6. Melchett thought that solution in best interests U.S. and whole steel world would be for U.S. put pressure on Japan to limit capacity increase and behave in world markets on sound commercial basis. Melchett argued only U.S. had sufficient leverage with Japan to make pressures this kind effective, and he suggested one important lever was fact Japanese use U.S. capital markets for financing.

7. So far as Britain concerned, Melchett thought BSC had behaved reasonably and in keeping sound commercial practices in its approach to U.S. market, and observed British exports to U.S. although rising still only about million tons on annual basis.

8. Melchett and others deployed variety arguments to effect that import quotas not in own U.S. interest in view their impact on U.S. prices and industrial costs, in view their impact on U.S. leadership image, and in view probable retaliation by other Governments that would inhibit U.S. exports and have distressing snowball effect on common efforts promote world trade. Melchett pointedly observed that many U.S. firms active in UK, and might be difficult for BSC

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maintain situation where U.S. firms allowed freely repatriate earnings in dollars but major British industry prevented from earning these dollars in U.S.

9. On possibility voluntary agreement, Malchett said one problem is what would happen to Japanese and other countries' shipments that would be backed out of U.S. market. Malchett thought voluntary agreement would have to be genuine international cartel, fixing market shares in all major markets in order avoid dumping these shipments on other markets, and Malchett doubted that cartel this kind feasible or desirable.

10. Senator Hartke observed that as basic believer in free trade he deplored the idea of cartels as well as import quotas, and genuinely regretted consequences U.S. steel import quotas might bring about in world either by way of example or as retaliation. It was for that reason in fact that Senator was urging voluntary restraint. As for Malchett's point about voluntary restraint backing Japanese exports out of U.S. on to world markets, Senator observed this would also happen and be no easier deal with in case

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U.S. import quotas. As for U.S. acting to pressure on Japan, Senator Hartke observed legislation against single country not feasible, nor would it be easy control Japanese access U.S. capital market, even if this thought desirable. Mortimer observed that U.S. seemed have conflicting aims in respect Japan, in that for political reasons the U.S. not willing behave in way that own and general commercial interests would suggest. Mortimer suggested that this schizophrenic attitude U.S. toward Japan important element in situation.

11. Senator Hartke summed up by repeating his strong preference for voluntary restraint but adding that circumstances left him with no alternative but to proceed with import quota bill. Senator urged Malchett keep thinking about possibility voluntary agreement and keep us in touch as appropriate with Senator, Assistant Secretary Solomon, and Embassy. Malchett observed ruefully that ESC thinking about little else these days.

12. Senator read this cable in draft and asked that Department make copy available his office.

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I went for lunch as a guest of the US Chamber of Commerce at the [redacted] Savoy. The speaker was Roy Jenkins. As might have been expected, in view of the critical state of the British economy, there was an overflow audience, and 150 applicants had to be turned down. Since I am supposed to be on the verge of retiring from this post, I was dragged into the speech by way of eulogistic comments. Jenkins made, as is almost invariable with him, a well reasoned and remarkably frank statement of his views about the recent freeze squeeze measures he [redacted] proposed and passed through Parliament.

Afterwards at the office I presided over the annual meeting we hold [redacted] for New Entrants in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. I told them how our own staff was set up, and something about the functioning of its various divisions. At present, our Mission here comprises representatives from 16 US Government Agencies; these 16 Agencies cover 27 specific organizational components. The total American complement is 362 persons, [redacted] the number of Britishers locally employed is 387. Of these, the State Department has 91 Officers and 44 clerks and stenographers, with a local list of 232. Thus 37% of the American Mission staff, and 60% of the Local staff work for the State Department. There were many questions from these young men and women, As on previous occasions, they seemed a keen and intelligent lot. Some of our panel members described the activities of their Sections. Finally, we gave them a cocktail party. Their supervisory officer, Colin Imray, was in the British Mission at Nairobi when Bob Skiff was in our Embassy there. He is an attractive fellow.

E and I went tonight to a farewell reception given by the Italian Ambassador and Signora Guidotti at their residence on Grosvenor Square. They will be much regretted. He is retiring because of having reached the age limit, which I presume is 65. His wife has had bad luck in connection with their departure, for she [redacted] bought some new gowns in anticipation of the Queen's visit to Italy, which had to be postponed, and now will take place only after the Guidottis are out of office.

We went on from there to the Hilton Hotel for the English Speaking Union's Churchill banquet. This was an occasion long to be remembered because of the superb speech delivered at it by Lady Asquith, an intimate friend of Sir Winston since 1890. This was oratory at its best, enhanced by the quality of her musical voice. Sir Basil Smallpeice introduced her, and she was followed by Sir Elwyn Jones, Attorney

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General, and our Admiral Wendt, both of whom were fully adequate to their tasks but recognized they had been eclipsed by the Asquith outpouring. I sat between Lady Jones and the lovely Lady Mayoress of Westminster. [redacted] Jones, a Welshman, [redacted], told some good stories, including one [redacted] about the English visitor who in the company of a Kentuckian and a Texan was told by the Kentuckian that in his State when a guest [redacted] finished a drink he was sure shortly to be offered another. The Texan remarked "In my State there is no such interlude." Admiral Wendt held forth effectively on the extraordinary effort being made by the Soviets to build up their Naval strength.

December 5, 1968 - Thursday

Reginald Winn came to see me this morning. He is half-way through his book on Field Marshal Dill, to whom he was ADC during Dill's assignment to Washington in the war years. Reggie was a universal favorite in our country, from General Marshall down through the Department of Defense, as well as being held in affection by a large number of people in the Capital. He is a talented, humorous man, able to devise impromptu Belloc-type jingles without the slightest hesitation.

We had our noon meeting of senior Officers before I went off to lunch at Tiberio on baby octupus.

David Nunnerley called on me this afternoon. He is in Elliot College, The University, Canterbury Kent, and is writing a thesis, which he may publish as a book, on the relationships in foreign affairs between the US and the UK, commencing with the Dulles-Eden period. I had discussed this request with Jim Pettus, who joined me for [redacted] the meeting. Nunnerley [redacted] asked to bring along a tape recorder, but in view of the nature of the questions submitted to me in advance, I thought it advisable to prepare answers in type for some of them. This I did in this fashion:

Afterwards I responded to further inquiries with a considerable degree of caution, for it seemed to me he was suffering somewhat from erroneous information on what in some cases had occurred. One of his questions, for example, was "It has been said that Mr. Macmillan was furious when he thought that President Kennedy's offer of American Hawk Missiles to Israel had displaced a British sale. What were the circumsta nces?" He was especially insistent on trying to draw me

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1. A close working relationship between the heads of governments of two countries is, of course, beneficial to the working relationships at all levels between the two governments. It should be noted, however, that cooperation between the Governments of the US and the UK has become so close over a period of time that it is practically institutionalized at many levels. The US and UK Governments probably have a fuller exchange of information than any other two governments in the world. The US-UK relationship is based on a coincidence of interests which has existed for about a century and a half. The result has been a close and continuous contact which has led to a variety of unique governmental arrangements which will probably continue for some time since they are mutually advantageous. Our continuous consultation on foreign policy issues and problems ranging all over the globe is taken for granted by both parties. We have direct communications arrangements which ease rapid contact.

2. I am not familiar with the quotation attributed to Mr. Taylor. As far as American policy is concerned, I think it follows from my answer to the preceding question that the British Government has probably had more influence on the United States Government over a longer period than any other government. The degree of influence is not something that can be specifically measured nor is it always apparent to the general public since the consultation between the two governments is carried on through official channels. Again, I would point to the element of commonality of interests as the most important element in concerting or influencing policies of governments.

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3. I would not wish to comment on the views which you have ascribed to General Maxwell Taylor and to Mr. Macmillan. As for the defense policy of the Kennedy Administration, I think it could best be described as a rationalization and balancing of defense capabilities. President Kennedy and his principal foreign policy and defense advisers concluded that the defense posture of the United States required a broader basis than that of primary reliance on nuclear weapons. The possibility of conflicts involving various degrees of military deployment had to be taken into account. The commitments and responsibilities of the United States required that it be in a position to act to meet these various contingencies, hence the decision to increase the conventional force capability of the United States defense establishment so that the United States would be able to have different options to meet whatever situation might arise. I am not aware that the basic aspects of defense policy were ever a matter of serious disagreement at the political level or the military level between the US and UK Governments.

4. On the role of the Ambassador:

a. While there have undoubtedly been more direct contacts between heads of governments in the last two decades, the increased frequency of direct contacts applies at all levels between peoples and governments. Modern communications have made this possible. As far as the role of an ambassador is concerned, he is in much more frequent and close touch with his government than was the case a generation or two ago. He is more involved in a wider range of contacts between his own government and the government to which he is accredited. The ambassador today may not be given as much blanket authority as was his predecessor some years ago, but he does receive full authority on specific subjects as they arise. Furthermore, as a result of modern communications, he is able to act on more complete and accurate information and on more comprehensive and current instructions from his own government.

b. I have noted no appreciable differences in the conduct of diplomatic relationships with Great Britain, or France,

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or West Germany, during my experience in those countries.

c. President Kennedy merely reaffirmed and made more explicit the authority which ambassadors already had to coordinate all activities of the US Government in the countries to which they were accredited. In fact, this action on the part of the President probably had more impact in Washington on intra-governmental coordination of activities than abroad. In practice the ambassador has always had the ultimate authority over United States activities in the country to which he is accredited.

d. In my experience I have found that matters which deserve the President's attention always get to him, whether or not his attention was called to them by a communication from an ambassador.

e. The four-power ambassadorial meetings in Washington in 1961 were held there by agreement of the four powers to coordinate their policy planning on Berlin. Similar consultations were not held in other countries because Washington was the agreed venue for consultation on this matter.

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out about Skybolt. Why the British continue to interest themselves in the Skybolt episode is beyond my comprehension. It is now a dead issue. Our Government had, from the time when Tom Gates was Secretary of Defense, warned them privately that Skybolt might not prove the effective weapon we had hoped it would be. It was only to save the British Government from embarrassment that we did not finally set the records straight as to the number of warnings our Secretaries of Defense [redacted] issued in an attempt to diminish their overly optimistic attitude.

December 6, 1968 - Friday

Peter Wilson, Chairman of Sothebys, came to see me this morning. He sought my opinion on whether he should consider setting up an advisory committee of American citizens in connection with the activities of Sothebys' subsidiary in New York, the Parke Bernet Gallery. Also, he said he might be glad to have American Directors on the Board there. I told him I would like to think this over and consult, if he had no objection, American friends interested in art affairs whom I expected to see in the next few weeks. As a first impression, I had doubts whether the kind of persons he would like to have associated with him would be willing to serve, especially as Directors. Our laws about the obligations of Directors are much more severe than those here, and more and more individuals are becoming loath to accept such positions unless they have a substantial financial interest in the companies concerned.

Lunched at the Turf.

This afternoon Juan Trippe came to see me. He is here for a meeting between leading American and British businessmen. He expects to discuss, amongst other things, the question of border and value-added taxes. Our Treasury people are vehemently opposed to the value-added taxes, and favor the use, if necessary, of border charges on imports and export rebates. Juan said the steel people were, like Hartke, seriously alarmed over the vast growth of steel imports from foreign countries into the United States. This year they will probably amount to about 18 million tons, as compared with our domestic production of around 110 million tons. With the capacity building up in Japan, and to a lesser degree elsewhere, it is feared

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1. FOLLOWING FYI IS TEXT LETTER FROM PM WILSON TO PRESIDENT-ELECT WHICH WAS DELIVERED TO MR. NIXON DECEMBER 1:

QUOTE MY DEAR MR. NIXON, I AM WRITING TO THANK YOU FOR THE CORDIAL MESSAGE WHICH YOU WERE KIND ENOUGH TO ASK SENATOR JAVITS TO CONVEY TO ME. HE SPOKE TO ME ON THE TELEPHONE ON THANKSGIVING DAY AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE WHAT HE TOLD ME ON YOUR BEHALF.

ME SAID THAT YOU HOPED IS MIGHT BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO MEET REASONABLY SOON AFTER YOUR INAUGURATION. I SHALL MUCH LOOK FORWARD TO THIS AND TO THE OPPORTUNITY IT WILL AFFORD OF A FULL AND FAR-REACHING DISCUSSION BETWEEN US OF ALL THE MATTERS THAT ARE OF COMMON CONCERN TO OUR TWO COUNTRIES. IT WAS HEARTENING TO HAVE FROM SENATOR JAVITS THE CONFIRMATION OF YOUR OWN BELIEF IN THE COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS BETWEEN US. AS YOU KNOW, MY COLLEAGUES AND I IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SHARE THIS BELIEF WITH THE DEEPEST CONVICTION.

SENATOR JAVITS TOLD ME THAT IT MIGHT BE CONVENIENT FOR YOU IF I PLANNED TO VISIT YOU IN WASHINGTON TOWARDS THE END OF FEBRUARY OR THE BEGINNING OF MARCH OF NEXT YEAR. I CAN, OF COURSE, WELL UNDERSTAND THAT IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO MAKE ANY FIRM COMMITMENT TO DATES AT PRESENT. FOR MY PART, I WILL GLADLY COME AT WHATEVER MOMENT PROVES MUTUALLY CONVENIENT TO US BOTH AROUND THAT TIME.

I AM ASKING SIR PATRICK DEAN TO CONVEY THIS LETTER TO YOU. HE WILL, OF COURSE, WILLINGLY KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOU AND YOUR STAFF DURING THE COMING WEEKS SO THAT WE MAY REACH AGREEMENT AS SOON AS CONVENIENT ON DATES FOR OUR MEETING.

THE CONTINUATION OF THE CLOSE FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IS, I BELIEVE, CARDINAL TO OUR JOINT SEARCH FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND ADVANCE. AS WE APPROACH THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE, WITH SO MANY OF THE BASIC ISSUES BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH - AND INDEED WITHIN THE WESTERN WORLD ITSELF - STILL UNCERTAIN AND UNRESOLVED, THE NEED FOR THIS CLOSE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN US REMAINS AS FUNDAMENTAL AS IT HAS EVER BEEN.

IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT THT I SHALL LOOK FORWARD NOT ONLY TO OUR FIRST FORMAL MEETING AFTER YOU ASSUME THE GREAT OFFICE WHICH AWAITS YOU, BUT ALSO TO A CLOSE AND CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN US. THE ISSUES AT STAKE ARE TOO PRESSING AND TOO IMPORTANT FOR US TO APPROACH THEM IN ANY OTHER WAY.

WITH MY WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS AND BEST WISHES, YOURS VERY SINCERELY, HAROLD WILSON END QUOTE

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2. FOLLOWING FYI IS TEXT PRESIDENT-ELECT'S REPLY TO PM WILSON WHICH WAS DELIVERED FOR TRANSMITTAL TODAY TO AMBASSADOR DEAN:

QUOTE MY DEAR PRIME MINISTER: THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR THOUGHTFUL LETTER OF NOVEMBER 29, 1968, WHICH SIR PATRICK DEAN WAS KIND ENOUGH TO DELIVER.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IN PRINCIPLE A TARGET FOR OUR MEETING IN WASHINGTON COULD WELL BE THE END OF FEBRUARY OR THE BEGINNING OF MARCH. WE COULD FIRM THIS US TO A SPECIFIC DATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND DEPENDING ON MUTUAL CONVENIENCE. I SHALL BE IN TOUCH WITH SIR PATRICK DEAN IN THE OPE OF ARRIVING AT AGREEMENT AS TO THE DATE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, WITH THE MANY PROBLEMS AFFECTING YOUR AND MY COUNTRY IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES I AM MOST EAGER TO HAVE THE BENEFIT OF YOUR VISIT AND A THOROUGH PERSONAL DISCUSSION. I QUITE AGREE THAT THE NEED FOR CLOSE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN US REMAINS OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE.

WITH WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS AND THE HOPE THAT THIS FINDS YOU IN EXCELLENT HEALTH, BELIEVE ME YOURS SINCERELY, RICHARD NEXON END QUOTE RUSK

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: JAD
Date: Nov 94 19 81

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DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL

December 2, 1968

Honorable David K. E. Bruce
American Ambassador
London

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

As you know, it has been customary for chiefs of diplomatic missions, whether career or non-career and regardless of the length of time at post, to submit to a new President their formal resignations following Presidential elections. This practice permits the President at the start of his new administration to decide who should continue to represent him abroad.

In keeping with this tradition, I have been instructed to write each chief of diplomatic mission suggesting that he submit a formal, unclassified letter of resignation to the new President. The letter should be postdated January 20, 1969, but should be forwarded to the Department under cover of a personal-confidential transmittal letter for the attention of the Director General of the Foreign Service by January 1, 1969. I am enclosing a very short sample letter which may be used, if you so wish, as a guide in preparing this letter. It may, of course, be tailored to fit your own style.

Should you desire to tender your resignation to become effective prior to January 20, 1969, you would address your letter to President Johnson, indicating the date you wish to relinquish your duties.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Idar Rimestad

Idar Rimestad

Enclosure:

Sample letter.

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SUGGESTED LETTER

Dear Mr. President:

In keeping with the established custom, I hereby tender my resignation as _____ _____ to become effective at your pleasure.

Respectfully,

The President,

The White House.

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I think the all too frequent practice at home of having long lapses following the departure of one Ambassador before his successor arrives is regrettable and almost peculiar to us amongst great nations. In this instance, I believe my successor should come here, be accredited and go to Washington so as to be present when Wilson and Nixon meet, or else I should do this before I quit London permanently.

Had massag y Margaret MacInnes. Virginia Surtees came to lunch with us. Went to the office this afternoon, where Eleanor and I got a lot of work done.

December 8, 1968 - Sunday

Walked, talked, read, and spent a good part of the afternoon working on a speech to be delivered next week at he Imperial Defense College.

December 9, 1968 - Monday

I stopped in at Sotheby to attend for the second time since I have been in London an auction. This particular session was devoted to modern objects such as Tiffany and Lalique glassware, as well as miscellaneous productions of various kinds. I was anxious to see a piece of glass by Maurice Marinot, since I believe it is the first time one has ever been sold in the auction rooms. I thought it unattractive, so did not stay to see it go. It later sold for £600. I have about ten pieces of Marinot's work, now in the cellar at Georgetown, which I have agreed to lend when I go home to the Corning Museum.

Did some speedy Christmas shopping, then lunched at the Beefsteak. In the genial company there I find myself sometimes overgiven to verbosity.

We dined with the Woodrow Wyatts at 12 Devonshire Street. The other guests were Jo Grimond, Harold Lever and his wife, Professor and Dee Ayer, Margaret Ann Ducane, Kenneth Keith. Vera Wyatt, a Hungarian, inherited this large house from her late husband, and they always give excellent entertainments. I had [redacted] a talk with Harold Lever about Treasury affairs and the desirability, with which he agreed, of having the political aspects of national finances dealt with at the highest levels of State.

After a dinner at which five varieties of wines were served, the men spent a segregated hour and a half in conversation, almost

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exclusively on what might be done to improve the British economy. Keith feels, as I do, it would be [redacted] helpful if men and women could be drawn from professional, business and academic life to serve in Government, even for a limited number of years. Lever argued that there still lingers in British public life a prejudice against those engaged in "trade". Ayer, known as a brilliant conversationalist, was unwontedly silent. Little reference was made in this company to a happening that earlier today gave rise to widespread public comment. The Times, in a lengthy editorial, denounced the present Government, and called for a coalition to cope with what it called a national emergency. This editorial embodied many of the expressions used by Cecil King when he was head of the International Publishing group.

December 10, 1968 - Tuesday

The Daily Mirror, editorials in which by King led to his dismissal, came out this morning with a front page splurge almost identical in thought to what produced [redacted] his downfall. It demanded a national government.

Senator Ribicoff from Connecticut came to see me this morning. He is an attractive fellow who has just been reelected. He knows Melvin Laird, [redacted], widely tipped since Scoop Jackson's refusal of the position, as Secretary of Defense, thinks him one of the ablest men in the House of Representatives, fears his lack of administrative experience may be a handicap in the Department of Defense, and, although he was cautious about criticizing him, evidently has found him a somewhat difficult man to deal with. He has no inkling as to who may become Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury. The front runner, according to the newspapers, for Secretary of State is Douglas Dillon. Ribicoff thinks he is a capable man, but cold, a poor speaker and lacking in inspirational qualities.

E and I lunched with Margaret Ann Ducane in her attractive, almost underground, apartment. The others were charming Lady Mary Manners, Robin Fedden, George Jellicoe, Marguerite Littman, and Andrew Devonshire.

At the office this afternoon I finished off most of the remainder of my charitable contributions, then saw Charles Coombs of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. He had just come from the Bank of England, and was gloomier about Britain's financial prospects than I have ever known him to be. Those who have prior knowledge anticipate favorable

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trade figures Thursday of this week on last month's foreign transactions. Charlie hopes the figures will at least temporarily allay the frightening runs on the pound that have been frequent during the last few business days. The Bank of England had to support Sterling this morning, to the tune of over 200 million dollars, but the tide turned at noon, and they hope to recoup a good part of this outlay. However, the real situation, known only to a few people, is desperate. Britain's short term debts are perhaps one billion dollars in excess of its real reserves, and technically the Nation is bankrupt. He thinks the Central Bankers will be unwilling, and for the most part unable, to take care of another crisis as they did the preceding one. Only Germany might be able to make a large contribution, perhaps to the extent of half a billion dollars, if it proved necessary. The swap lines of our Federal Reserve and Treasury are almost exhausted, and Coombs feels if things go wrong the Government and the Fed may be sharply criticized by our own people for having been over-generous. He thinks if the situation here worsens, the only thing the Government can do would be to impose wartime exchange and other controls, [redacted] regardless of political consequences, for he believes recourse to a floating rate for the pound should be ruled out. He attended the Basle meeting over the weekend, and expects to go back there again in a few days. In France he found the situation similar in many respects to that here. All in all, this intelligent and skillful operator sees little reason for optimism in the field of international finance.

Tonight Professor Hugh Thomas of Reading University and Diana Phipps dined with us.

December 11, 1968 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning.

Lunched at Bucks, then went to the Naval Dispensary and had a shot against influenza, a disease now prevalent here.

E went to the United Nations Association Ball at Grosvenor House tonight, mostly because it was chaired by Mrs. Harold Wilson. I [redacted] refused, and dined at home with Kisty Hesketh. It is the first time I have ever seen her depressed. She was turned down today as the candidate of the Tory Party for the Conservative seat at Northampton in the House of Commons whenever the next election takes place. She was on what is called the "short list", but a man was selected in preference to her.

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SPEECH FOR IMPERIAL DEFENSE COLLEGE, LONDON, DECEMBER 12, 1968

I believe that to comply with my assignment, and deliver a generalized speech on American foreign policy at this time, nearly at the crest of the transition between American administrations, would be fruitless.

I feel a bit like Bob Benchley, the American humorist, when he took his final college examination in American Diplomatic History. The class met at eight o'clock in the morning, and Benchley, whose primary occupations were then nocturnal, had slept or dawdled through most of the course.

The main question in the examination dealt with the Anglo-American fisheries controversy, a long and tedious dispute about fishing rights off Newfoundland, which has plagued our relations for many years. The class was asked to write an essay discussing the controversy from the point of view of (a) the English, or (b) the Americans. Benchley stared at the question for some moments in dismay; wearily he wrote that he could not presume to speak for either government, but would offer some reflections on the matter from the point of view of the fish.

That is approximately my position this morning. Diplomats normally have to suppress the urge to speculate and hypothesize, but today I propose to try a little political divination and take a tentative - perhaps fanciful - look at the possible outlines of our foreign and defense policies under our next President.

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- II -

Like Benchley, who was unable to consult the fish, I have no authority to speak for the new Administration, nor have I any insight into Mr. Nixon's thinking. There is little in the campaign oratory to guide me. We have witnessed a peculiar election in which hard policy questions were even more completely unanswered than usual. The burning issues - Vietnam and domestic tranquility, were short-circuited by the nominating conventions and the Paris peace talks, so that when the candidates eventually faced the public, the debate was cautious and rather unenlightening. The result is that Mr. Nixon, although he has placed on record many of his views, has been able to do so selectively and without tying himself to many firm positions.

This is a great advantage. For much as we would like foreign policy to be the long-term, systematic expression of clear principles, it tends in practice to become an accumulation of day-to-day decisions, and second-best choices, taken under the pressure of events, with principles remote, and uncertain guides. It is more a matter of getting from yesterday's frying pan into tomorrow's fire than the neat application of a master plan.

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- III -

The President-elect will inherit his full share of problems and limitations, but they will not be his only legacy. No President writes on a blank slate. Mr. Nixon will also be heir to history, and to a consistent pattern in American foreign policy, stemming from World War II, marked by the political colorations of five Administrations. For eight years he was personally involved in that history as Vice-President. Our general goal has remained firm: an orderly world where men and nations are able to choose their own destinies free from coercion and force. At its core has been the concept of collective security, pronounced during war by Roosevelt, and in peace by Truman, strengthened through the successive governments of Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. It has been elaborated into a network of interlocking agreements - regional treaties such as NATO, SEATO, ANZUS, the OAS, association in CENTO-and bilateral defense agreements with over forty nations. It is sustained by a worldwide deployment of troops, bases, and diplomatic missions, Much time and talent, immense resources, and considerable blood, have been expended to build and maintain it. Though there may be adjustments and alterations, no President could or would simply jettison all this. Mr. Nixon will, I believe, preserve the central thread of policy, and it will be his greatest asset.

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- IV -

What are his limitations? Certainly some of the restricting factors for Mr. Nixon will be rigorous. To begin with, although I think he will display a primary interest in international affairs, he will preside over a nation now in the initial stages of a major internal reappraisal. Problems deferred, ignored, or unrecognized, will demand solutions. The Negro enigma, the technological revolution, the adjustment of our old social, economic, political dogmas to an onrushing era of change, will require large increments of attention and resources. The effect on foreign policy will not merely be a matter of domestic demands competing for money with our overseas interests. It will also be political and psychological. When there is dangerous uncertainty at home, tolerance of involvement in major uncertainty abroad is bound to dwindle. The American voter will become more skeptical of long-term programs in distant lands unpromising of immediate and visible returns, and may insist that our business with the rest of the world be run, in political terms, on a short-term basis.

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- V -

The experience of Vietnam will have a similar effect. Unless a quick and satisfactory settlement is reached, the result will be a reluctance to take on vague commitments, to become involved in situations with a risk of escalation, and a fear of being left holding the bag while nations whose security we are asked to guarantee stand carping on the sidelines. A distorted attitude, perhaps, but a widespread and not altogether unjust one... I do not think the experience of Vietnam provides much vindication for either the hawks or the doves, but its perplexities are evident and will operate as vital considerations in future decisions. The American electorate will probably no longer be willing to support an Administration which assumes the burden of defending free-world security with few associates, and with uncertain results over long periods of time in areas peripheral to our immediate and obvious interests.

-VI-

Mr. Nixon's first priority will be Vietnam. He has great advantages. He is independent of previous pledges. He has allied himself only with the least common denominator of American opinion, the proposition that what we are doing now is not succeeding and a change is needed. Indeed, fundamental changes have already taken place. With the cessation of bombing, and all parties at the negotiating

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table, his options are at maximum. What happens next will depend, as it always has, on Hanoi.

His goal will be essentially the same as President Johnson's: peace with honor, and security for an independent South Vietnam. I believe he will accept the prospect of an indefinite, but much reduced, American presence if he can get these terms reasonably quickly. He will almost certainly continue, and perhaps accelerate, current U.S. efforts to stiffen the capabilities of the South Vietnamese, particularly by providing the direction and military hardware whereby the South Vietnamese can undertake a broader responsibility for their security. If the negotiations break down, or if they give promise of dragging on interminably, the decisions become much harder, and prediction more hazardous. It would be most imprudent of me to contemplate further the President-elect's reaction to an issue we hope will not arise. Assuming, however, some form of accommodation on Vietnam, I see little prospect of an American disengagement from our other security commitments in the Far East. We are a Pacific power; a severance of our defense arrangements with SEATO, Anzus, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and the Philippines strikes me as implausible and unlikely.

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- VII -

His next priority will be to make some basic decisions in the field of defense. He will inherit the current budget; if the many shifts he has promised in this field are to be effected, it may require supplementing. The outcome in Vietnam is unlikely to diminish the defense budget quickly and appreciably: even if a dramatically rapid and successful settlement were reached, only minor budgetary leeway would be gained. The war has been fought in large part off the shelf; inventories are down and must be replenished, a host of postponed high-priority projects are waiting to take up any slack.

Mr. Nixon spoke, during the campaign, of a serious security gap, challenging the McNamara theory of nuclear strategy. McNamara's basic premise was that effective deterrence consists of maintaining an "Assured Destruction" capability which would inflict, under any foreseeable circumstances, an unacceptable degree of damage upon the enemy, even after absorbing a first attack. The relative strenghts of the adversaries are irrelevant; once the point of an "Assured Destruction" capability is reached, additional strategic nuclear power becomes an expensive redundancy. If I anticipate you will cripple me in a fight, I will avoid picking a fight even if I know I am stronger and, in the end, could kill you.

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Mr. Nixon finds this concept, which he calls "parity", unacceptable, and has stressed the need for clear "superiority". He has also charged the outgoing Administration with a serious starving of the American Research and Development effort, warned of the perils of sudden technological breakthroughs, and promised to put the United States decisively ahead in this critical area. He has criticized alleged shortcomings in several other categories of defense, notably shipbuilding, nuclear submarines, and development of advanced aircraft. He is widely believed, although I have seen nothing to confirm this in his public statements, to favor an expanded ABM deployment.

It is difficult to see how, in the light of the cuts made by a Democratic Congress in recent defense budgets, much of this program can be supported. I would expect a major review of defense matters early in the year, to sort out which of these proposals and projects will have priority. My own guess is that increased R&D and deferred hardware programs, particularly aircraft, will be the first to be financed, and that the "security gap" will, like the "missile gap" of 1960, disappear soon after January 20.

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- VIII -

Journalists are given to predictions of a transfer of emphasis back to Europe under the new Administration. In fact, Europe has never ceased to be the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The idea that Western Europe's security is vitally linked with our own is probably the most durable tenet of both American political parties in the field of foreign affairs. Europe is, after all, the greatest power-center in the free world apart from the United States. Its economic stability and progress is vital to our own - a fact dramatically impressed upon us by recent events. It is the only region capable of sharing with us the burden of providing for the security and economic development of the free world as a whole.

I doubt there is much disagreement between Democrats and Republicans on these points. It is true that Vietnam has preoccupied much of America's attention in recent years, but it will continue to do so under Mr. Nixon if a settlement cannot be reached. And whatever new European policies are undertaken by the Nixon Administration will be adopted whether or not we remain embattled in Asia. So I think to speak of an alteration in emphasis is futile.

Most of our problems in our relations with Europe arise from the fundamental disparity of size and power between the U.S. and any single European state. Europe

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remains an aggregation of national states, none of which is able to compete with the superpowers, and few of which yet appear willing to provide sufficient concessions of their individual sovereignty to make their enormous collective weight felt. Unable to speak with a single voice, they can play only a secondary role in the alliance. Feeling both impotent and complacent under the American nuclear umbrella, (reinforced by substantial U.S. Naval, Air and ground deployments in Europe), there has been a strong preference to engage in the luxury of putting domestic priorities above defense. The United States, with the added burdens of its involvement in Southeast Asia, conversely has been exposed to a growing volume of congressional and public frustration, and irritation at the refusal of its NATO Allies to bear their full share of the common task.

The result has been an alarming unravelling of the alliance, with force levels eroded, qualitative force improvement deferred, the future in growing doubt. But the comforting smell of détente was in the air, and if we could not repair the damage, we hoped the threat was disappearing. It almost seemed that NATO had served its purpose too well, until the shock of Czechoslovakia startled many back to reality, with all the old problems still existent.

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The savaging of Czechoslovakia had the salutary effect of shaking NATO out of its euphoria. The mid-November decisions emanating from the NATO Ministerial meeting at Brussels represented a modest but constructive first step in repairing its diminishing military capabilities. We can derive some solace from the sharp Soviet reaction to these measures. In this regard, it is of interest to note that Moscow has singled out Britain in general, and Denis Healey in particular, as the villains of the piece in seizing the initiative for shoring up NATO.

Despite the measured progress we have witnessed in NATO during the past few months, the new American Administration inevitably will be under strong pressure to reassess the dimension and character of our role in it.

Americans, Democrats and Republicans alike, are still deeply sympathetic to the principle of collective defense. But they have grown tired of contemplating a world in which they are indefinitely asked to pay the lion's share of its cost. Like you, we have a serious Balance of Payments problem, and strong pressures have built up in the electorate and in Congress for a reduction of our troop levels in Europe. These pressures were checked momentarily by Czechoslovakia, but as that memory recedes, they will probably grow more powerful. The Nixon Administration may be more responsive to such moves, particularly if our balance of payments position does not improve. The

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test for the next President will be a clear determination by European NATO nations that they are prepared to build and expand on the self-help arrangements announced at Brussels in November. Continued European failure to underpin alliance strategy with adequate force levels and realistic defense budgets may lead to further American troop withdrawals.

I expect to see a period of experimentation, a search for new adjustments in alliance relationships which would ease tensions, and more firmly bind us together. There may well be a serious effort to mend our fences with France, and seek greater de facto military cooperation by the French with NATO forces. I think the U.S. will continue quietly to favor British entry into Europe, and other movements toward unity, such as the Denis Healey initiative in promoting a European defense grouping.

I can make no predictions as to what success these efforts may have, or what new arrangements may come out of them, except to wish them well.

- IX -

The prevailing American mood particularly reflected in a Democratically controlled Congress, against new or expanded commitments, should circumscribe any dramatic modifications of policy in the Middle East, Africa, or Latin America. The Nixon Administration, like its predecessors,

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will endeavor to exercise all possible influence, short of the application of force, to induce rationality in such irrational parts of the world as the Middle East. I am confident that President Johnson would be the first to applaud a satisfactory blueprint for a durable peace between the Arab States and Israel. However I fear the President-elect will find, as did President Johnson, that U.S. leverage in promoting peace and stability in situations of endemic and persistent crisis is extremely limited.

- X -

Finally, Mr. Nixon's acceptance speech in Miami in August should be recalled; he said with reference to the Soviets that we were in a period of negotiation not confrontation. Accordingly, I think it likely that the Nixon Administration will hold strategic arms talks with the Soviets as early as possible. There is good reason to suspect Soviet motives in this connection, but I see no reason not to explore what they might be willing to do. I would hope that as a minimum we could agree to some kind of limitation on the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems, an issue in which we have a great and common economic and strategic interest.

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- XI -

I warned you at the outset that I intended to indulge myself freely in speculation. I have scattered my informal conjectures like confetti. If they elicit reactions from you, they will have served their purpose.

xxx

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Speaking of Wilson, he believes the Prime Minister lacks self-confidence, in spite of his appearance of calm, and therefore prefers to surround himself with yes men. He likes Heath, but says he makes no appeal to female voters because he is fundamentally lacking in the quality of self assertion. He recorded in his diary for many years interviews with Wilson, which he may one day publish. He is writing extensively for the Times, and has contracts for two books to come out next year.

Michael Hoffman came to see me this afternoon. He had been in Geneva. He says the climate is entirely unpropitious for the floatation of World Bank securities. I spent half an hour this afternoon with Peter Vaughan at the firm of John Sparks. Poor Peter Sparks tried a short time ago to kill himself by jumping in front of an automobile. He broke a leg, his pelvic bone, had other injuries, but is recovering. Since he has been for quite a time an invalid, and is out of his senses, this is a sad case. Vaughan runs the firm, a [redacted] prosperous one, which he says is adequately financed. He [redacted] a prisoner of war in Russia. For ten days he was shut up in a box about the size of a hen coop. Upon his release, he was unable to walk. Afterwards, he escaped, and got back to England. The office of his shop is, I think, the most beautiful in London.

Mary Borden died last week. She was the aunt of Adlai Stevenson's wife, and devoted to him. Her husband, Major General Sir Edward Spears, [redacted] like herself, an accomplished author, and [redacted] still active. She was in her 80's, and continued to write successfully until the last ten years. I have always thought her novel "Flamingo" a fine one.

Tallulah Bankhead died yesterday in America, of pneumonia, at 65. She had an extraordinary success here in the twenties, being notable for her wit and escapades more than for her acting talents. She was rather beautiful, with a husky voice, swore like a trooper, often drank like a fish, and was supposed to take dope. I knew her in Washington when she was a young girl, before she [redacted] made her mark on the stage or in the movies. Her father was Speaker of the House, and her grandfather had been a United States Senator from Alabama. She was wonderful company, and had irrepressible vitality. When she moved for some years to England, she was almost as popular with the young people during that period as the Beatles later became. Sometimes she had a short way of disposing of people who tried to flatter her. On one occasion she told

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an admiring journalist that he was writing nonsense about her, and instead of eulogizing her virtue, should say she was "pure as the driven slush." Some of the older actresses, like Mrs. Patrick Campbell, bitterly disliked her. I think it was Mrs. Campbell that said "Tallulah is always skating on thin ice, and it will be a great relief when she drops through it."

One of my predecessors, who served for over seven years here, had the ill fortune to fall foul of John Randolph of Roanoke. When Rush was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Randolph said "Never were abilities so much below mediocrity so well rewarded; no, not when Caligula's horse was made consul."

Whenever talking to Alistair Cooke he tells me a new Henry Mencken anecdote. Lately Annie Fisher sent me from Baltimore a fresh collection of Menckeniana. In it appears this description of Calvin Coolidge: "Democracy is that system of government under which the people, having 35,717,342 native-born adult whites to choose from, including thousands who are handsome and many who are wise, pick out a Coolidge to be head of the state. It is as if a hungry man, set before a banquet prepared by master cooks and covering a table an acre in area, should turn his back upon the feast and stay his stomach by catching and eating flies."

Dined tonight at [redacted] Brooks's with Anthony Lejeune. He writes for the Daily Telegraph, and is syndicated by several Midwestern American newspapers. [redacted] anxious to expand the number of his subscribers, he is trying to make a hook-up with the Los Angeles Times and the Washington Post. I had a delightful time with him, for he is an animated and well informed companion. Clubs are almost deserted on Friday night in London, thanks to the British weekend habit. I have to drop around to most of those I belong to, in order to subscribe to the Christmas staff fund; for some unaccountable reason, many of these clubs do not send out any notices, but simply hang a list in the hall. Thus far I have made gifts to the American Club, Brooks, Bucks, White's, the Turf, the Garrick, the Beefsteak. I am certainly over-clubbed, since I belong to the Travellers and Jockey Club in Paris, as well as the Maison de la Chasse, from which I have now resigned, since I have never entered it except to look at its excellent museum. At home I am a member of the Alibi and Metropolitan of Washington, and [redacted] resigned this year from Chevy Chase. I have

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belonged to the Maryland Club in Baltimore for almost fifty years, and in New York am still attached to The Brook, The Century, Links, River, Racquet and Tennis. Long ago I had the good sense to take out life memberships in the Brook, Racquet and Links, so only pay [redacted] State and Federal taxes, calculated on the obligations of ordinary members. Brooks was a great haunt of Charles James Fox, and a small number of its members belong to a club within a club named after him. Their premises are almost the best in London, for they are classified as being of historical architectural importance, which confers certain tax advantages on them.

I sent off this cable today about Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, in reply to an inquiry from Harlan Cleveland in Brussels:

December 14, 1968 - Saturday

Paid a visit to Miss MacInnes, took a swim, walked, read and wrote. The temperature fell this morning to 31° F., which strikes the British as being almost unbearably cold.

December 15, 1968 - Sunday

E and I went down by train to Reading, whence we motored to the house of Pamela and David Hicks, about 40 minutes distant. Their 600-acre place named Butwell Salome is in Oxfordshire, with magnificent uninterrupted views of fruitful farm, pasture and wood lands. They have a beautiful house, somewhat like Kelmarsh, with two connecting wings and a stable block near-by. David is enjoying a vogue as perhaps the leading modern interior decorator. He has set up an office in New York, and has many commissions there and elsewhere in the United States, including Texas. He is a charming man, with great curiosity, and a distinct style for designing. My own taste is too conventional to admire much of his originality in decoration. I would guess, after looking through and reading two of his books, that this countryhouse represents the best of his productions. It contains objects he has collected from all parts of the world. The Hicks have also been fortunate in Pamela having inherited from her mother, Lady Mountbatten, and also through gifts from her father, pieces of furniture, pictures and other things of historical interest, as well as of unusual artistic merit. Edwina Mountbatten was the daughter of Sir Ernest Cassell, [redacted] a rich friend of King Edward VII, whose own Brook House on Park Lane, a Victorian monstrosity, was torn down and converted by

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88A.

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

CRS-2
AMB
MIN
PAO
E:MIN
CB-4
POL
POL:INT
POL:EX
POL:EX-E
POL:M
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Classification

Charge: STATE

Control: 15140

Date: Dec. 13, 1968
1750Z

ACTION: USMISSION NATO 598

INFO: SECSTATE WASHDC 7778

LONDON 15140

REF: USMission NATO 6251 to London

SUBJECT: New French PermRep NATO

1. Re appointment Jacques Kosciusko-Morinet to replace Seydoux on NATO Council, I knew him well for several years in early 1950s. During that period I formed a most favorable estimation of his character and abilities. He was a favorite of the then French President ~~MMXX~~ Auriol, and generally enjoyed the friendship of many French politicians regardless of party. In those days he was extremely sympathetic in his attitudes toward the U.S. and an agreeable companion.

2. Unless there has been some fundamental change in his personality since the time I knew him, ~~personally~~ I think our people in NATO will find him cooperative and friendly.

BRUCE

Drafted by Amb. Bruce/hm
12-13-68

Authenticating Officer

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the Mountbattens into flats, reserving for themselves the two top floors. When they left it, they distributed many of the contents to their two daughters, the elder of whom, Lady Braborne, will presumably inherit Louis Mountbatten's own country place, Broadlands, once the home of the famous Lord Palmerston. Pamela spends most of her time in the country, which is a pity for her friends, since she is uncommonly attractive.

We got back in time to dine with Diana Phipps.

December 16, 1968 - Monday

During the interregnum in Washington there has been a marked diminution in telegrams and correspondence between State and ourselves. The British scene, moreover, is comparatively quiet since the House of Commons has risen and will not reconvene until January.

Charlie Adams came to see me this morning. He was here on Raytheon business. He said his name had been put forward by friends to President-elect Nixon as a candidate to succeed me here. I have always been impressed by him, but have no idea, nor has he, what his chances are. He said if appointed he would resign as Chairman of Raytheon, and did not consider that its ownership of subsidiaries in England would be any bar to his serving here.

I am behind on buying Christmas presents, and spent most of the afternoon rather fruitlessly in pursuit of them. I pleasured myself by purchasing for my own use a small Georgian silver shaving brush. The Christmas shopping spree here is expected to break all previous records, probably because customers intelligently feel prices will be even higher next year. I am having the usual year-end time-consuming difficulties of trying to look after the accounts of E, the three children, and my own. Since I have no investment counsel, bank or business connections, I operate largely in the dark on whatever information I casually glean from the International Herald Tribune, a situation I must remedy when finally I return home. I have, however, now made all my charitable contributions for the year, and have taken measures to meet George White's (to me distressing) estimate of the large additional amount of Federal and DC income taxes I will be faced with on January 15.

E and I dined tonight with Pamela and Michael Hartwell.

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The Hartwells displayed their usual skill in having an interesting mixture of people. For dinner there were Garrett Drogheda, Jack Valenti, Kisty Hesketh, Dingle Foot, E's friend Princess Elizabeth of Toro, Harriet Berry. Afterwards the usual flow of subsequent guests set in; they were still arriving when we left before midnight. Amongst the late comers were the Bishop of Southwark (splendid in his red robes, a wonderful subject for a picture as he sat in a high-back chair, drinking champagne and smoking a cigar), Peart (Leader of the House of Commons), Lord Balogh, the young Berrys.

I find Princess Elizabeth sensational. She is unusually tall, slim, with marvelous teeth, a glowing black skin, long tapering fingers, and admirable feet. She is a barrister by profession, but since her brother was deposed as King (Toro is in Uganda) she has been a model, and is considered an authority on clothes. She and E have been shopping together, and E thinks her completely captivating. She talks without any embarrassment about racial problems, and has embarked on a course of lectures in England, none of which have thus far been controversial. She said she never touched alcohol until recently, (but now occasionally drinks wine), since there have been members of her family over-addicted to drink.

Conversation at the Hartwells is always satisfying, for Pam limits her guests to the number who can be accommodated at one round table, which makes interchanges so easy and agreeable.

Michael produced the huge bottle of 1865 Armangac which I gave him when he got his peerage. I told him its history of having been buried in France during both World Wars.

December 17, 1968 - Tuesday

Maurice Lovell and Eric Bessborough came to see me this morning. Their plans to buy Benjamin Franklin House from British Railways have been fouled up by a lack of decision as to how the various authorities concerned will dispose of them. The lease still has two years to run, so I promised them I would talk to Stuart Don, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, to see whether we could find an American tenant for that period, then to determine whether it might be possible to buy the freehold.

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I talked also to Eric about Lynda Robb's arrival Thursday of this week. She intends to spend a night or two with the Bessboroughs, and a couple with us before going to Washington. She met her husband in Bangkok, and now is completing a tour of the world. The advance guard in the form of one or more Secret Service Agents has already arrived, and communications personnel from Washington are arranging for special telephone service from our house. Somewhat to my dismay I learned there will be ten Secret Service men in her company.

E and I lunched with Derek Hill as host, Spider Quennell, Diana Cooper, Rory Campbell, and the Knight of Glin. It was great fun. Rory said he had not yet succeeded in selling his place in Southern France, for which he expects to get an enormous price, but had gone ahead anyhow and bought a property in Ireland not far from Derek. A brilliant writer, he expects to finish his book on Australia early next year.

At the office, we held a retirement ceremony for three Local employees, who had worked here for 34, 29, and 12 years respectively. It is now the custom to give each such a silver tray, a scroll of commendation, a medal, and in some cases a cash award.

Tonight E and I went to dinner with Bronwyn Astor at 45 Upper Grosvenor Street, and afterwards went on to an evening reception at the Spanish Embassy.

The Astor dinner was, as one would expect of anything presided over by Bronwyn, entirely agreeable. The other guests were the Caccias, Eddy Shackleton, Bronwyn's sister-in-law (Melanie, ex-wife of David) and the popular author, Philip Ziegler, and his wife. Perhaps incited a little by many draughts of Ch. Latour 1960, the men, after dinner, engaged in a long colloquy about when the loyalty of civil servants should yield to their personal convictions. The controversy commenced when some one commented adversely on Couve de Murville's turn-about at Brussels, when Ted Heath was negotiating for British entry into the Common Market. As Couve had, at the bidding of General de Gaulle, to eat his own words within 24 hours of uttering them, one or two of the others thought he ought to have resigned and stated his reasons for doing so. I held a contrary view. If he felt strongly enough about the matter to resign, I believe he should have withheld making any statement, as Dean Acheson did when peremptorily dismissed by President Franklin Roosevelt as Under Secretary of the Treasury. Couve's case, however, differed from that of Acheson,

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insofar as de Murville was a professional Civil Servant. This led to some comments on Couve's character. I do not profess to be an expert on this subject, nor do I have any first-hand knowledge of exactly what did take place in Brussels. In general, we agreed that a civil servant should not resign unless it were a matter of conscience, or unless he were so sure his judgment was correct that he was willing to oppose the decisions of his Masters. An instance of that in our own time was when Arthur Bliss Lane, Ambassador to Poland, went to General Marshall and said he could no longer continue in the State Department because of our policy toward Poland, and wished to be free to speak and write against it. The Secretary of State told him he was at liberty to do so, but only after he [redacted] ceased to be a Government employee. This Lane, one of our senior and experienced officers, did. Harold Caccia, a man of great and good sense, observed that during his entire diplomatic career he had never been in a position when he felt, his personal views having been overruled, he should resign in order to express his disapproval of policy.

From there we went on to the Spanish Embassy, where the Spaniards [redacted] collected a dazzling lot of representatives of all classes of British society. They have, I think, a remarkable talent for giving attractive parties. I met there, after decades of absence, Estrella Boissevain, as she now calls herself, widow of the lately deceased Sol Rosenblatt. We reminisced about our long ago friendship at Acapulco, when it was really a hamlet of two private houses and an hotel. She was then married to her engaging Mexican husband, a grandson of Diaz, and was the prettiest thing who ever shinnied up the local trees to pluck and throw fruit to her friends. I asked them about our mutual friend Schoenbrun, the Austrian, who lived there at that time and arranged many diversions for us. I heard years later he was supposed to be in charge of the Nazi spy ring in Mexico. She said this was only in part true, for he had a superior who was the real power in that trade. Schoenbrun still resides in Acapulco, and has become enormously rich from real estate operations. The longer one stays here, the more people one naturally knows, and it is genial at a party such as that to meet almost innumerable acquaintances.

I had a letter from Gunnar Hagglof today, asking me to sponsor his renewed application to replace Kristensen as Secretary General of OECD. I sent this telegram to John Leddy on the subject:

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AmEmbassy London

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State

ACTION: SecState WASHDC

LONDON

For Leddy from Bruce.
Subject: Desire Gunnar Hagglof to become Secretary General of OECD

Sorry to telegraph, but Hagglof, now Swedish Ambassador in Paris, has asked me urgently to advise Department, if Swedish Embassy there has not done so, that his Government has proposed him as candidate successor for Kristensen upon latter's retirement in 1969. He understands Dutch have candidate in Van Lennep. There is a dossier on this subject which I referred to Washington two years ago when Hagglof was Doyen Diplomatic Corps here. I am mailing copy his curriculum vitae. Would appreciate it, although I fully realize difficulty, if you could send me some message on subject even if it is only to state application Swedish Government his behalf is being given serious consideration.

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AMB:DBruce/eo

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December 18, 1968 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, our ranks depleted allegedly by influenza, but actually I suspect by many people having already commenced their holiday vacations.

I stopped in at Brooks and bought some of their anniversary decanters. In the course of doing so, I had an opportunity to converse with Newman, the hall porter, famous in London as the most accomplished man in his profession. It is said he never forgets a name or a face, and has a unique way of diverting the inquiries of wives as to the whereabouts of their husbands.

Lunched at the Clermont Club with John Loudon. He has just returned from New York, where he attended meetings of the Trustees of the Ford Foundation. He said the price announced this morning for the sale of North Sea Gas would give the companies over a period of 25 years a modest profit, but would discourage them from any future drilling in that area. It is their present intention to engage in such speculative ventures off the Dutch Coast, where the Government of Holland has fixed what they consider a more acceptable price. Negotiation here has lasted over two years, and has resulted, I think, in a pound foolish, penny wise policy. John said his impression was that Mac Bundy had been offered nothing by the new Administration, and in any case would not have left the Foundation except to become Secretary of State.

Tonight we went to Lord and Lady Cairns' pre-Christmas party at St. James's Palace, and afterwards gave a dinner at home for Louise de Vilmorin.

Christmas carols were sung in the courtyard outside of the lovely small houses occupied by the Cairns, the Cobbolds, the Adeanes, and others in the Royal Household. I met a lady whom I had not seen since 1940, Penelope Aitken. She was then in the WVS, and famously attractive. She did a great deal of work in connection with our Red Cross activities, and was married to William Aitken, who was badly wounded in France, but evacuated successfully from Dunkirk. I could scarcely believe it when she told me Jonathan Aitken, the well known columnist, is her son, for she looks no older than him. Her husband was in Parliament for years, but died fairly recently.

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Our dinner, as might have been expected with Louise present, was inevitably fun. She told me a lot about her great romance with Andre Malraux, who she said is a sad man by nature, but cheerful in her company. After dinner she gave a few recitations in French and also in English. She has a beautiful voice, and a habit of drawing out of each syllable more than it contains. On the subject of translation of English poetry into French, she thinks it impossible to do so adequately, although translations from German into French she calls easy. I was rather surprised to hear her quote as one of her favorite poems, Ernest Dowson's "I have been faithful to thee, Cynara, in my fashion."

Diana, whose memory is as good as Louise's, declared her passion for the works of Edgar Allan Poe, and recalled some poems with gusto. The only person from the outside, so to speak, was young Lady Selina Hastings, daughter of Margaret Lane, brought by Jamie Hamilton. We all thought her charming. The other guests were Cecil Beaton, Lord Norwich, Lord Antrim, Peter Coats and Diana Phipps.

Cecil said the restaurant he has decorated in New York was having a great success; hanging in it is a photograph of myself he [redacted] requested.

December 19, 1968 - Thursday

E and I went to the Memorial Service this morning for Portia Bland, at St. Mary's Church on Bourne Street. Nevile Bland read the lesson from the [redacted] 13th Chapter of I Corinthians. Only the Luxembourg Ambassador, E and myself were there from the Diplomatic Corps, but there was an assemblage of Foreign Office representatives. Nevile is shattered by losing her; I think they had been married for over fifty years.

Lunched at White's, with Douglas Fairbanks and Cecil Boyd Rochefort.

This afternoon [redacted] I went to Heathrow Airport to meet Lynda Robb, coming by Pan American from Istanbul. E had a bad cold and did not accompany me.

Fairbanks has just returned from New York, where he was ill abed for three weeks with Hong Kong flu. He says it is the most debilitating disease he ever had. Cecil, vigorous in his 80's, is a universal favorite.

I saw Peter Doeller, who said the shooting at Easton [redacted] Neston had thus far been entirely satisfactory. Peter is in business, but his sporting interests are many. He is a great story teller, and a genial friend.

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Lynda's plane was only 15 minutes late. She looked well and untired. Only one camera man was aware of her presence, so we drove off from the tarmac undisturbed, preceded by a police car and followed by another with Agents and communications people. There was a single Secret Service man next to our chauffeur.

The President is in Bethesda Naval Hospital, threatened with Hong Kong fever; Vice President Humphrey already has it. The epidemic is spreading at home, many of the universities have been closed, and some of the schools. A few cases are suspected of existing here, but the usual medical prediction is that the real wave will not hit Britain until February. This seems to me foolish, when one considers the enormous number of travellers coming each day into this country. At any rate, there are few precautions to be taken against it, for it is said there are only 500,000 doses of vaccine in the UK. We have none for our own personnel, but expect a consignment in January.

December 20, 1968 - Friday

Lynda went off early this morning to stay with the Bessboroughs near Chichester.

I called on Lady Reading at the new WRVS headquarters, 17 Old Park Lane. She said in an emergency she could quickly call into service a million women to work for her organization. Only one salary in it exceeds £1,000 a year. She talked about the importance and desirability of having an interchange of reformed narcotic addicts between the US and the UK. I promised to help with this, and to write to Mayor John Lindsay of New York about it.

Stella never stops enlarging the activities of WVS. Her mental and physical stamina is amazing.

Lunched at the American Club with Bill Fitzgerald. Afterwards went to pick up Kay de Trafford for a shopping tour, to buy a wedding present for my godson, Lord Dunraven, who is to be married in January. At Kay's I met Portia Stanley, who is in wretched health, and her attractive brother-in-law Humphrey de Trafford, whose mind wanders much of the time as a result of hardening of the arteries. Since Thady Dunraven likes sporting prints and pictures, we went to the Parker Gallery and afterwards to Ackermans, but drew a blank. Then we stopped in at Kerin's, where I was tempted by a marvelous Louis XIV gilded bronze clock, fit for a palace, but as Mr. Redford was away,

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no price has yet been set on it. Then we went to an antique shop [redacted] around the corner which is one of her favorites, containing museum type furniture and ornaments, none of which seemed to cost less than £5,000.

We had a Christmas party at the residence tonight for members of the Embassy and their families. About 700 were invited. [redacted] 445 were clocked in.

We [redacted] almost inadvertently asked three children, two of them violinists and one a celloist, to play during this celebration. Aged 12, 11 and 9, they arrived with their mother, father, and two small brothers. They turned out to be a tremendous hit, and when they sang Christmas carols, many of the adults joined in. This musical family is travelling at their own expense around Europe, and generously volunteer their services to Embassies.

December 21, 1968 - Saturday

Lynda arrived back this morning. David [redacted] came in yesterday from Boston, and Nicky late in the evening by train from Rome. He was, as is his custom, full of stories, perhaps mythical but certainly picturesque, of conversations he [redacted] held on the journey. We had an early lunch with the boys, Diana, James Fox (the actor), and Lynda, who left with E at 1:30 for the airport.

Went to the office this afternoon, having spent most of the morning at home writing Christmas gift cards and preparing packages.

During the death throes of the present administration in Washington, our people have suddenly come up with a plan for a possible Spanish relationship with Nato. Personally, I wish it were practicable to give Spain full membership. The presentation on this subject we have been instructed to make to the British Government is:

December 22, 1968 - Sunday

We decided to have brunch today. It consisted of pancakes, maple syrup, bacon, sausage, scrambled eggs, coffee, fruit, toast and jam. Everyone thought it a success. It was Diana Phipps' last meal with us for the time being, since she left this afternoon for Buscot, her place in the country. She limps badly, but otherwise is getting on well. Again it was a beautiful day in London, although there was sleet and rain in the near-by countryside.

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December 23, 1968 - Monday

The new Portuguese Ambassador, Dr. Antonio Augusto Braga Leite de Faria, came to see me this morning. [redacted] He is 64 years old, has been in his country's diplomatic service for 42 years, during which he has served as Ambassador to Rio, was Director-General of the Portuguese Foreign Office for Political Affairs, and has also been Chief of Mission in Paris, Brussels, the Netherlands, and at the Vatican. He had been in the Portuguese Embassy here for nine years, including the whole wartime period, and seems to be everywhere held in high esteem.

Lunched at the Beefsteak, where the conversation was largely about the American space flight, the technical aspects of it and the scientific benefits to be derived from it. The general opinion was that an attempt to land men on the moon would be a waste of money that could be better used elsewhere and would represent only a prestige operation. This, of course, is not an unchallenged view. Unfortunately, I went off by mistake with Lord Halford's coat, which he later retrieved at my office.

Stopped on my way back to buy the clock I had coveted at Kerin.

December 24, 1968 - Tuesday

Sasha and her friend, Maeve Kinkead, arrived last night from New York at about 11:30, and went immediately to Harriet Crawley's, somewhat late for the dinner Harriet was giving in her honor. I gather they all stayed up until about 1:30.

Lunched at Bucks with Lord Poole. This able and sympathetic man is always interesting. I am told he is the principal manager of Lord Cowdray's vast holdings. He was considered to have done an especially effective job for the Conservatives when he occupied the sort of position held in our country by the Chairman of a National political committee. Amongst his other functions, he is a partner of Lazard, in which Cowdray has a large stake. He said he found it easy to work with Andre Meyer when the latter was in New York, because he gets up at 3:30 every morning, and therefore if they wish to have a telephone conversation, for Poole it is 9:30. He dreads, however, being in New York himself, for he says he is always called at 4:00 o'clock in the morning, to be ready for Meyer ringing him at 4:30. Afterwards I went out and bought Christmas presents for the children. Things are quiet at the office, and we closed up at the almost unprecedented time of 5:45.

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The only report from Washington I found worth reading was that of a conversation between Michel Debre, French Foreign Minister, and Dean Rusk. Debre expressed the feeling that the Soviets do not want to provoke any further difficulties with the West. They [redacted] moved into Czechoslovakia solely for the purpose of defending the Communist system in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union. They could not tolerate any degree of liberalization in the Eastern countries, or in the Soviet Union which, as in Czechoslovakia, threatened to take a political form. While they might allow a certain degree of freedom to scientists, artists, intellectuals, etc., they would never permit this to be expressed in political terms. Nor would they ever permit the reunification of Germany, except on the basis of the whole of Germany becoming a Communist State. They would not tolerate a free and powerful Germany of 88 million people, even within a united Western Europe.

All five members of the family dined at the Douglas Fairbanks'. This was a large party of mixed ages. I sat between Diana Daly and Mary Lee Fairbanks.

E, the two girls and myself left to attend the 11:30 p.m. service at Westminster Abbey. Every seat was filled; there were more than 8,000 people in attendance, of whom I would estimate half took Holy Communion. As we were separated from the chancel by a stone screen, it was interesting to hear a service conducted where only the voices of unseen clergy reached us. It was a miserable night outside, because of heavy rain, but this did not deter crowds of people from applying vainly for entrance, even after midnight. We got home about one o'clock.

December 25, 1968 - Wednesday

Sasha [redacted] insisted we all meet this morning under the magnificent Christmas tree at ten o'clock. The elders were there, but no trace of the children, all of whom overslept. Finally, we created the usual havoc, so that by lunchtime the hall looked like the night after a circus performance. The rest of the day was passed in torpor and idleness, with a renewed onslaught against cakes, puddings and food of many kinds during the evening.

December 26, 1968 - Thursday

Although not an American holiday, the Embassy is closed, since this is British Boxing Day. The name is not associated with pugilism, but

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springs from the tradition of giving boxes of victuals to the poor. In the evening we all went to Diana Cooper's, where there was dancing in the basement, with conversation and drink above. All sorts and conditions of Diana's innumerable friends and acquaintances were there. I met for the first time Bob Boothby's pretty Sardinian wife. She said they had made one visit of five days to her family after their marriage, which [redacted] received much publicity in Italy. She found herself trailed by photographers, journalists, but more importantly by members of the Mafia, who demanded money from her because of her husband being denominated "an English millionaire".

December 27, 1968 - Friday

Resumption of office work, but almost nothing to do, a rare occurrence. The traffic in London is comparatively scanty, almost as if half the population had hived off to the country, which is probably the case.

Lunched today with Victor Santa Cruz at Boodles Club. This fine Adam house is classified as a national monument, which it fully deserves to be; its two great bow windows are esteemed the best proportioned in London. At this time of year the Clubs take turns in admitting members of those that are temporarily closed. Boodles is at present host to the Turf and White's. Despite this, there was only a sprinkling of people, so I had full opportunity to enjoy Victor's always stimulating company. He said the Queen's visit to Chile [redacted] went off without a hitch, and would be helpful to him in his constant endeavors to increase trade and contacts between his country and Great Britain.

British television has devoted hours today to the successful return of our Apollo spacecraft. This magnificent achievement has evoked here.
December 28, 1968 - Saturday tremendous popular interest and admiration

It is snowing this morning, the temperature is at freezing point. At the residence I received numbers of telegrams of congratulations over Apollo. I daresay hundreds of letters on this subject will arrive within the next few days at the office.

December 29, 1968 - Sunday

Freezing again this morning. It is always a surprise how penetrating cold is in England. I feel the effects of 32° F. here more than I do 10° F. at Staunton Hill, where the atmosphere is much dryer.

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Etelka Dodds, Hugh and Josephine Brooking, with their four sons, the eldest of whom, Hugh Jr. is my godchild, came up from the country to lunch with us. Jimmy [redacted] Dodds suffers from arterio-schlerosis, and except for an occasional short walk is a house invalid. Etelka gave Sasha a pleasing pastel portrait of her mother and Aunt Virginia, done when they were little girls in Peking, shortly before their father died there. He was about 40 at the time, and had he lived might have had a fortunate diplomatic career, since he was a classmate and intimate friend of President Franklin Roosevelt, although E's godfather, Hugh Gibson, also a close friend of FDR, did not much profit professionally by this connection, perhaps because he was so [redacted] associated with President Hoover. E also received from her mother a box of Mainsforth Trust silver.

Tonight David had with him for dinner a young graduate of Harvard, studying at the London School of Economics, Keith Belsen. He comes from Columbia, South Carolina, and I found him unusually well versed in the history and peculiarities of that State. Like myself, he considers Charleston the most interesting and lovely of small American cities. I have seldom been so impressed by the agreeability of a man of his age.

December 30, 1968 - Monday

Back at the office today, after a week of idleness.

Took Sasha and Maeve to lunch at the Ladies' Annex of Bucks. Maeve is an attractive, talented young woman. It is said her poetry is highly regarded by Lowell, and she also shines as a dancer and singer.

Each of the girls ate half a grouse; for Maeve it was her first taste of this bird, for Sasha the first in a year. They were both overjoyed.

At 3:30 p.m. I went with Bill Owen to see Paul Gore-Booth about the vexatious matter of the possible sale of a [redacted] British computer to Rumania. This has been under discussion for months. The British are anxious to try to take this order away from the French, who may, however, already have secured it, as on a [redacted] previous occasion they nipped off a somewhat similar contract with Czechoslovakia, despite others holding the line. These COCOM affairs are frustrating, since abnegation by most NATO countries often results in substantial material benefits to nationals whose governments sponsor their enterprises.

I sent the following telegram to the Department:

The only phrase remaining in my mind from the Westminister Abbey service last Tuesday is: "He loved righteousness and hated iniquity".

This evening E. and I went to a farewell party given by Morris Barr and his wife at Dartmouth House. His performance during many years in directing the activities of the English-Speaking Union has been in every respect exceptional.

Afterward, E. went with the two girls, as guests of Lord Drogheda, to Covent Garden to see Freddie Ashton's ballet "Sleeping Beauty". It must have been a pleasant experience for these young people to view the performance from the Royal Box and to have dinner between the acts in the small adjoining dining room.

I went to the Beefsteak, where the only others were a brother of Angus Malcolm (now British Ambassador in Luxembourg), youngish Lord Cranley and his guest, who, to my astonishment said he was going to Richmond, Virginia, in the spring as part of the team for Richmond, England, to play Rugger against the local Virginians. When I lived in Richmond, this game was unknown there.

Michael Cranley is, according to E., [redacted] an authority on Tallyrand. After leaving Eton, [redacted], instead of going on to Oxford or Cambridge, he attended courses at the Sorbonne.

He remained a passionate Etonian, and complained that when he applied to put his son, Rupert, then one-month old, on the waiting list for eventual admission, he met with a flat rejection on the grounds his application was too late and should have been made during his wife's pregnancy.

I am always buried under reading material, most of it of a professional nature. Today, however, I received a copy of a lecture delivered at the French Club de la Chasse, from which I lately resigned, by an eloquent old gentleman I once knew called Francois Sommer; although it was 37 pages long, I could not help, when glancing through it, to be pleased by the manner in which the author allowed his imagination to play on the subject. His final plea might, somewhat inaccurately, be translated as follows:

"Modernization every day affronts nature. Roads destroy the hare, high tension lines kill the partridge, automobile headlights distract and dazzle the woodcock; the farmer thinks only of mechanizing his fields and treating them with chemical products; the forester thinks about his woods just at the moment where he is not able to

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: State

Control: 15440

Date: December 30, 1968
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OL:L
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ACTION: SecState WASHDC PRIORITY 7902

INFO: AmEmbassies BUCHAREST 97
BONN 1994
PARIS 3167
TOKYO 274

LONDON 15440

EXCON

SUBJ : UK Computer Technology to Romania

REF : State 233140

1. In absence Foreign Secretary, I took subject up with Permanent Under Secretary Sir Paul Gore-Booth giving him Aide-Memoire based on para 3 reftel. He said US position would be reported to Ministers, adding they would doubtless feel strongly that if British firm refrained from bidding they probably would be "had" once more by the French.

2. Gore-Booth said FRG had asked for answer by December 30 because UK apprehensive that even a few days delay might jeopardize chances of winning contract. Has asked what action we were taking with the French and whether there was any guarantee that French would heed us. I replied that USG would be approaching French.

3. Assistant Under Secretary Gallagher, who also present, cited previous case of French contract for computer technology to Czechoslovakia, and said UK would be in very difficult position

Drafted by: E/GEN:LTowen 12/30/68 Approving Officer: The Ambassador

Concurrence: E/GEN: Mr. Percival

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: Control: 15440

Date:

if French once again went ahead in disregard of COCOM. He said he understood French and Romanians were due to sign contract in very near future. He recalled that HMG had approached US on this subject as far back as July.

4. Gore-Booth demurred slightly at our assertion that US would undoubtedly win any open contest for Eastern European computer markets. He noted that political and other factors could enter picture.

5. I asked whether decision could not await discussions in Washington commencing January 3rd. Gore-Booth answered he would raise this with Minister Stewart tomorrow but doubted delay would be acceptable.

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Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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FS - 502
(4-85)

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TUESDAY 31st DECEMBER 1968 - "From 9.30 ------- Forever"

Accepted

Mr. & Mrs. Kingsley Amis, Mr. Colin Howard and Mr. Martin Amis
Earl & Countess of Arran
Mr. John Betjeman
Mr. Christopher Bridge
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Brien
Mr. & Mrs. John Carter
Lord & Lady Chalfont
Miss Frances Charteris
Mr. Peter Coats
Mr. & Mrs. Chuck Connors & Mr. William Bloch
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. & Mrs. Aidan Crawley
Mr. Warner Dailey
Viscount De L'Isle, Captain & Hon.Mrs. Legge-Bourke
Earl of Drogheda & Miss Antoinette Sibley
Miss Ducane
Lord & Lady Egremont
Mr. Peter Eyre
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. Robin Fedden
Mr. Michael Fish
Mrs. Ian Fleming, Mr. & Mrs. John Morgan
Mr. Frank & Lady Katharine Giles
Lord Goodman
Lord Harlech
Lord & Lady Hartwell
Mr. Jim Haynes
Lady Hesketh
Mr. David & Lady Pamela Hicks
Mr. & Mrs. Osbert Lancaster
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Lawson
Mr. Bernard Levin
Marquis & Marchioness of Londonderry
Mr. & Mrs. Lycett-Green
Mr. & Mrs. Reginald Maudling
Mr. & Hon.Mrs. Maurice Macmillan
Mr. Paul Mellon
Mr. Angus Menzies
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer
Count Jean Oberndorff
Mr. Anthony & Lady Violet Powell
Mr. Max & Lady Jane Rayne
Lord Shackleton
Mr. Norman St.John Stevas

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Accepted ctd.

Marquess & Marchioness of Salisbury
Lord & Lady George Scott
Mr. Sam Spiegel (if possible)
Mrs. William Stirling
Princess Elizabeth of Toro
Mr. & Mrs. John Updike
Mr. Peter Wilson
Marquess & Marchioness of Zetland (if possible)

Ambassadors

T.E. The Chilean Ambassador & Madame Santa-Cruz
T.E. The Belgian Ambassador & Baroness van den Bosch
T.E. The Luxembourg Ambassador & Madame Clasen

Amb & Mrs. Bruce.

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102R.3.

Awaiting Reply

Earl of Antrim
Sir Frederick Ashton
Lady Elizabeth Cavendish
Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Connolly
Hon.Robert Corbett
Viscount & Viscountess Cranborne
Mr. & Hon.Mrs. Alastair Forbes
Mr. James Fox
Mr. David Frost
Miss Martha Gellhorn
Mr. Peter Halban
Mr. Anthony Harwood
Mrs. Hunloke & Miss Sarah Hunloke
Mr. & Mrs. Roy Jenkins
Viscount & Viscountess Lambton
Mr. Patrick & Lady Amabel Lindsay
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Littman
Mr. & Mrs. Alexander McEwen
Mr. David McE[illegible]n
Lord & Lady John Manners
Mr. Jonathan & Dr. Rachel Miller
Mr. & Mrs. Dudley Moore
Lady Reay
Mr. Terence Stamp
Mr. John & Lady Margaret Walker

Ambassador

T.E. The Spanish Ambassador & Marquesa de Santa Cruz
and

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102A.4.

YOUNG - 31st December 1968

Accepted

Miss Louisa Farrell
Prince Alexander Galitzine
Prince George Galitzine
Mr. Clive Gibson
Mr. Michael Hart
Mr. Robin Lane Fox
Miss Annabel Shand
Mr. John Stewart
Miss Sophie Van den Bosch
Miss Caroline van den Bosch & Miss Yamilla Tomsej
Hon.Michael Vaughan
Miss Melissa Wyndham
Mr. Jose de Perforsa de Queiroz

Lady Cecil Kerr
Mr. Christopher Balfour
Hon.Eleanor Berry
Hon.Harriet Berry
Miss Susan Cavendish
Hon.Charles Cecil
Miss Elizabeth Clasen
Miss Artemis Cooper
Miss Harriet Crawley
Mr. Andrew Crawley
Mr. Randal Crawley
Mr. David Douglas-Home
Miss Melissa Fairbanks & Mr.Richard Morant
Hon.Robert Fermor-Hesketh
Hon.John Fermor-Hesketh
Mr. Caspar Fleming
Miss Sarah Giles & Miss Arabella Churchill
Mr. Mark Heathcoat Amory
Lord Hesketh
Mr. Adam Macmillan
Mr. Alexander Macmillan
Miss Rachel Macmillan
Miss Cordelia Mayall
Miss Alexandra Mayall & Mr.John Summerscale
Mr. John Murray
Miss Freydis Murray
Miss Lucia Santa Cruz & Cousin
Hon.Lucy Sidney
Hon.Philip Sidney
Hon.Carlyn Wyndham
Miss Alexandra Wells
Lady Victoria Yorke

Sasha
David
Nicky
Maeve Kincaid
Margot Feldman

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

YOUNG ctd - 31st.December 1968.

Awaiting Reply

Miss Linda Adams
Miss Jane Birkin
Mr. Andrew Cockburn
Miss Betty de Sales
Hon.Kevin Pakenham

Lord Ancram
Mr. Hercules Bellville
Hon.Nicholas Berry
Miss Antonia Caccia
Lady Rose Cholmondeley
Lady Margot Cholmondeley
Lady Caroline Cholmondeley
Mlle Marie-Helene Claudel
Lady Alexandra Jellicoe
Lady Zara Jellicoe
Miss Cynthia Jenkins
Mr. Charles Jenkins
Miss Tessa Keswick
Hon.Beatrice Lamb̈ton
Hon.Alice Ormsby-Gore
Hon.Victoria Ormsby-Gore
Hon.Charles Shackleton
Hon.Max Wyndham
Mr. Philip Wilson
Mr. Charles Kaiser
Mr. David Kaiser
Miss Susan Elliott

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This was the first time I [redacted] ever heard discotheque music on phonographs. Now I think I prefer it to a live orchestra. Also, it has the advantage that the operator can reduce or increase the noise as desired.

Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon were having a party the same night; a good many of their guests came to us about one o'clock. By three a.m. our crowd had largely dispersed, but the determined remainder set out for an all-night tour of other gay spots. At midnight there [redacted] was considerable kissing under the mistletoe wreaths; throughout the evening I saw no instance of drunkenness.

After the [redacted] demolition of the better part of assorted dishes and pastries, at two o'clock the Chef and his helpers produced a hot breakfast of scrambled eggs, sausages and bacon.

The consumption of wines and liquors was:

19 Champagne Magnums
30 Champagne (Small)
18 White Wine
10 Whisky
1 Bourbon
2 Gin
2 Vodka
2 Brandy
2 Sherry

Literally thousands of cigarette butts filed ashtrays, and there was a notable onslaught on [redacted] American Corona-Corona cigars.

DECLASSIFIED

London
American Embassy

THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - December 31, 1968

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep	1968 Oct-Dec
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS											
1. Congressional Letters and telegrams rec'd...	652	818	533	544	744	1170	1378	262	158	170	148
2. Letters from Amb to Congress.....	-	-	-	-	-	1389	1470	270	180	177	153
3. Congressmen who visited London.....	-	-	-	-	101	121	134	25	24	27	60
a. Staff.....	-	-	-	-	-	94	100	12	21	19	73
b. Dependents & Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	114	123	8	34	23	72
4. Courtesies extended to (3) above by Embassy.:											
a. Met upon arrival...					96	293	271	34	69	60	200
b. Hotel reservations.					75	236	222	31	72	58	185
c. Local transport....					90	248	219	33	54	25	34
d. Appt with Amb.....					5	32	24	2	8	2	9
e. Briefing by Amb....					1	2	15	1	8	0	16
f. Mtgs with other Emb officers.....					53	95	196	19	18	29	64
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence.....					15	19	31	0	0	0	1
h. Receptions at Residence.....					15	14	14	0	18	0	30
i. Entertainment by other Emb offs.....					29	52	97	5	8	0	87
j. Arrangements for schedules/travel...					72	215	248	36	47	43	175
k. Appts with official or non-off.British.					56	92	78	11	24	14	90
l. Secretarial services.					0	48	29	5	1	4	12
m. Sightseeing assistance.					-	112	123	17	21	12	59
n. Shopping assistance.					-	107	130	19	22	12	52
o. Counterpart funds...					-	117	100	14	18	36	81
p. Acc.to Departure point..					89	268	248	33	58	55	191

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep	1968 Oct-Dec
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON											
1. State Department:											
a. DepAsstSec rank or above					88	133	92	22	34	32	45
b. Below					-	580	631	48	89	47	49
2. Other official:											
a. DepAsstSecy rank or above					59	88	114	25	25	23	35
b. Below					-	843	883	83	238	135	127
3. Other, Non-official:											
a. Principals						2014	1792	232	53	134	130
b. Dependents						626	746	223	135	194	139
4. Courtesies extended to above:											
a. Met upon arrival						421	585	104	93	79	116
b. Hotel reservations						1289	2517	455	898	813	704
c. Local transport						280	607	83	86	40	101
d. Appt with Amb						52	154	28	19	14	27
e. Briefing by Amb						45	75	19	9	5	2
f. Mtgs with other Emb officers						684	912	65	139	147	160
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence						22	119	3	4	3	13
h. Receptions at Res						62	72	5	1	3	3
i. Entertained by other Emb officers						374	479	57	90	37	97
j. Arrangements for schedules/travel						497	2815	811	1172	1154	777
k. Appts with official or non-off.British.						506	828	59	94	58	137
l. Secretarial services.						274	432	35	49	35	73
m. Sightseeing asst						64	224	25	53	17	29
n. Shopping asst						60	180	21	49	16	19
o. Counterpart funds						2	2	0	0	0	0
p. Acc.to departure point						365	526	101	89	65	126

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep	1968 Oct-Dec
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC											
1. Telegrams recd by Emb.	25961	34241	34322	38875	34361	36068	42461	9723	10153	13295	12028
2. Telegrams sent by Emb.	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	9917	10656	2583	2743	3823	3546
3. Cryptoguard.....	-	-	-	-	-	14468	10259	2623	2775	1110	0
D. AMBASSADOR'S INVITATIONS											
1. Receptions (incl.Natl. Days & cocktails):											
a. Invited.....	262	228	227	254	273	277	193	38	56	50	68
b. Accepted.....	32	29	19	21	24	48	31	4	6	7	10
2. Luncheons:											
a. Invited.....	116	102	71	58	81	83	106	21	23	10	24
b. Accepted.....	53	33	21	16	23	41	69	11	13	4	8
3. Dinners:											
a. Invited.....	178	169	129	110	160	145	126	31	35	19	49
b. Accepted.....	34	31	16	19	25	47	41	13	15	5	12
4. Miscellaneous:											
a. Invited.....	227	253	226	182	188	229	189	48	56	66	74
b. Accepted.....	40	47	26	31	24	38	37	9	6	11	20
5. Days Amb away from London on official business (distances)..	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	96 (58369)	70 (39309)	33 (18595)	12 (7401)	2 (786)	4 (937)	4 (219) (93
6. Speeches by Amb.....	19	27	7	16	12	15	17	5	4	2	9
7. Calls on Amb by US officials (other than staff)- Totals:	92	105	89	328	107	118	203	50	30	37	28
a. State.....	43	43	26	39	39	44	75	11	14	10	14
b. USIS.....	1	0	7	1	3	2	7	1	0	0	0
c. White House.....	1	2	7	4	3	1	5	0	0	0	0
d. Defense.....	2	6	5	15	6	2	4	9	0	0	1
e. Army.....	4	0	4	16	14	0	11	1	2	2	2
f. Navy.....	7	2	6	20	6	6	10	20	11	9	2
g. Air Force.....	10	2	5	195	0	9	3	0	0	3	0
h. Treasury.....	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	0	0	1	0
i. Misc. other.....	21	48	24	35	37	52	88	17	5	12	9

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar	1968 Apr-Jun	1968 Jul-Sep	1968 Oct-Dec	1968 TOTAL
Calls on Amb by other than US officials & staff - Totals:	266	348	310	435	160	210	190	65	47	79	45	236
a. Foreign Ambs.....	52	28	24	32	29	38	35	11	7	4	5	37
b. Foreign Journalists.	38	30	47	22	5	21	14	6	2	3	3	14
c. US Journalists....	4	68	66	62	46	72	47	11	8	9	6	34
d. Misc. others.....	132	222	173	319	80	110	110	37	30	63	31	161
Calls on Foreign Ambs.	66	16	22	23	20	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
RESIDENCE												
Given by Amb (No.guests in parenthesis):												
a. Receptions.....	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2468)	21 (2804)	26 (3986)	38 (2620)	7 (23)	8 (735)	9 (611)	10 (1483)	34 (2852)
b. Lunches (incl.those in Embassy).....	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (355)	26 (411)	41 (518)	64 (634)	24 (83)	16 (173)	16 (136)	18 (103)	74 (495)
c. Dinners.....	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	22 (494)	31 (438)	7 (135)	6 (115)	3 (36)	5 (76)	21 (362)
d. Breakfasts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (48)	1 (2)	-	-	-	1 (2)
Mrs. Bruce:												
a. Wives meetings.....	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (654)	15 (878)	12 (807)	2 (240)	4 (259)	3 (86)	3 (270)	12 (855)
b. Ambassadresses received.....	KK 8	KK 24	6	13	10	8	5	3	0	2	4	9
Overnight guests (No. of nights in parens)..	45 -	66 -	67 -	82 -	59 -	71 -	56 (167)	12 (22)	18 (65)	16 (42)	18 (93)	64 (222)

(Above list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador which were primarily personal and private.)